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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-332

H. R. 7629

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 7629

May 14, 1959	Senator Ellender introduced S. 1941 which was referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as introduced.
May 19, 1959	Senator Murray introduced S. 1984 which was referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as introduced. Remarks of Senator Murray.
June 3, 1959	Senate Committee voted to report S. 1941 without amendment.
June 5, 1959	Senate Committee reported S. 1941 without amendment. Senate Report 347. Print of bill and report.
June 9, 1959	Representative Poage introduced H. R. 7629 which was referred to House Committee on Agriculture. Print of bill as introduced.
June 12, 1959	Senate passed S. 1941 without amendment.
June 15, 1959	S. 1941 was referred to House Committee on Agriculture. Print of bill as referred.
July 7, 1959	House Committee voted to report H. R. 7629.
July 23, 1959	H. R. 7629 was reported without amendment. Print of bill as reported and House Report 707.
Aug. 3, 1959	House passed H. R. 7629 without amendment. Print of bill as passed House.
Aug. 5, 1959	Senate passed H. R. 7629 with amendment and substituted the language of S. 1941. Senate appointed conferees.
Aug. 10, 1959	House appointed conferees.
Sept. 3, 1959	House received conference report. House Report 1141. Print of House Report 1141.
Sept. 9, 1959	House agreed to conference report.
Sept. 10, 1959	Senate agreed to conference report.
Sept. 21, 1959	Approved: Public Law 86-332.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-332

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR REFINANCING FARM LOANS. Extends for 2 years, until June 30, 1961, section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which authorizes the Farmers Home Administration to make loans to refinance secured or unsecured indebtedness on farms of not more than family-size where private financing on reasonable terms is not available. Permits FHA to consider the value of all assets as well as all farm debts in determining a farmer's eligibility for the refinancing of loans.

S. 1941

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 14, 1959

Mr. ELLENDER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act
for two years.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
4 as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959"
5 and inserting "June 30, 1961".

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1941

A BILL

To extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones
Farm Tenant Act for two years.

By Mr. EILENDER

MAY 14, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1984

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19, 1959

Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and the Act of August 31, 1954, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
4 as amended, is amended by striking out at the beginning of
5 such section "Until June 30, 1959, the ", and inserting in
6 lieu thereof "The".

7 SEC. 2. The first section of the Act of August 31, 1954,
8 as amended (68 Stat. 999) is amended to read as follows:

1 "That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
2 make emergency loans for any agricultural purposes, except
3 for refinancing of existing indebtedness, to farmers and
4 stockmen in any area or areas where the Secretary deter-
5 mines that there is a need for such credit which cannot be
6 met for a temporary period from commercial banks, coop-
7 erative lending agencies, the Farmers Home Administra-
8 tion under its regular program or under the Act of April 6,
9 1949, or other responsible sources. Loans made under the
10 provisions of this Act shall not exceed \$40,000,000 in any
11 fiscal year."

A BILL

To make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and the Act of August 31, 1954, as amended.

By Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. LANGER,
and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota

MAY 19, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

was never contemplated that the Indians would be subjected to taxation for the funds paid to them for the rights that they have permanently lost, and this bill, if enacted, would assure that no taxes are collected from them by the United States or by the States of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. President, the department of the Interior has submitted this proposed legislation to the Congress for introduction, and I ask unanimous consent that the letter addressed to the Vice President dated May 7 requesting the introduction of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YOUNG of Ohio in the chair). The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1976) to make payments to Indians for destruction of fishing rights at Celilo Falls exempt from income tax, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The letter presented by Mr. NEUBERGER is as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 7, 1959.

Hon. RICHARD NIXON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed herewith is a draft of a proposed bill to make payments to Indians for the destruction of fishing rights at Celilo Falls exempt from income tax.

We recommend that the proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

The construction of the Dalles Dam on the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon by the Corps of Engineers pursuant to the authorization in the Rivers and Harbors Act of May 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 163, 179), has caused the inundation of Celilo Falls and the loss to the Indians of an important fishing site. The right of the Indians to the use of the fishing site is recognized by treaty.

The acts of July 27, 1953 (67 Stat. 197, 198), and June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330, 331), authorize payment to the Indians as follows:

"The funds appropriated herein may at the discretion and under the direction of the Chief of Engineers be used in payment to the accounts of the Confederated Tribes of the Yakima Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; or other recognized Indian tribes, and those individual Indians not enrolled in any recognized tribe, but who through domicile at or in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir and through custom and usage are found to have an equitable interest in the fishery, all of whose fishing rights and interests will be impaired by the Government incident to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the Dalles Dam, Columbia River, Washington and Oregon, and must be subordinated thereto by agreement or litigation."

Agreements have been made pursuant to this authorization for the following payments, and the money has been placed to the credit of the tribes in the U.S. Treasury:

Yakima.....	\$15,019,640.00
Warm Springs.....	4,451,784.26
Umatilla.....	4,616,971.06
Nez Perce.....	2,500,000.00

The tribes intend to divide these funds among their members and make them available to the members for use in accordance with plans approved by the Department. The Internal Revenue Service has taken the position that the funds are not subject to the income tax while they are in the hands of the tribes, but that when the funds are distributed to the individual Indians they will be taxable as capital gain.

It has been the practice of Congress when authorizing the distribution of tribal funds to the members of a tribe to provide that the funds shall not be subject to income tax. This is particularly true when the funds represent the value of a tribal capital asset that has been taken from the tribe by the United States. See, for example, the statutes authorizing the distribution of judgments against the United States recovered by tribes in the Indian Claims Commission based upon inadequate compensation for lands taken (act of Aug. 30, 1954, 68 Stat. 979; act of Aug. 1, 1955, 69 Stat. 431; act of May 9, 1958, 72 Stat. 105), and the statutes authorizing payment for the taking of tribal lands in connection with the Missouri River flood control program (act of Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1762; act of Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1766; act of Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1773), and the statutes providing for a termination of Federal supervision over the affairs of certain Indian tribes (act of Aug. 13, 1954, 68 Stat. 718; act of Aug. 13, 1954, 68 Stat. 724; act of Sept. 1, 1954, 68 Stat. 1099).

The payments for the destruction of the fishing site at the Dalles Dam should likewise be exempted from income tax, both when in the hands of the tribes and when divided among the individual Indians involved.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised us that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER ERNST,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

HEALTH STAMP WOULD ALLOW ALL TO AID IN FIGHT AGAINST DIS- EASE

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, many millions of Americans contribute funds each year to help finance medical research. Most gifts are small, but assume significance in the aggregate. Today I introduce for appropriate reference a bill which provides a method by which persons with small incomes may more easily assist in advancing man's knowledge of disease.

The proposal which I present is not original with me. On May 4 of this year Representative HERBERT ZELENKO, of New York, introduced a bill which would authorize the Postmaster General to issue a specially designed stamp of 4-cent denomination that would be sold to the public at a price of 6 cents. Purchase and use of the stamp would be voluntary. Two cents of each sale would be turned over by the Post Office Department to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to be utilized in supporting the activities of the National Institutes of Health in study of cancer, mental health, heart disease, arthritis, allergies, blindness, and other killing and crippling diseases. My bill is identical to Representative ZELENKO's measure, H.R. 6880.

Funds realized through this program would reinforce medical research efforts currently financed by private contribu-

tions and Government appropriations. Each purchaser of such a stamp would have the knowledge that he had aided in the furtherance of the general fight against disease. Recipients of a letter carrying the stamp would know that the writer was playing a role in the reduction of human suffering through medicine. The total program would make all the public more aware of the need for expansion of our efforts to conquer such insidious and terrible scourges as cancer.

It has been estimated that this plan might realize about \$10 million a year for support of the work of scientists, doctors, and technicians engaged in medical research.

Because I believe that Congress should give this proposal serious consideration, I am pleased to introduce today this companion bill to H.R. 6880.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1977) to provide for the issuance of a national health research stamp for the support of the National Institutes of Health, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REGIONAL OFFICES OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION IN EACH STATE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill designed to preserve and assure that the veterans of our Nation receive the benefits to which they are entitled.

The aim of this bill, in essence, is to guarantee that the veterans of every State shall have equal opportunity to afford themselves of the rights and privileges granted to them by Congress.

Mr. President, this bill would provide that the Veterans' Administration shall maintain in each State at least one regional office. There has been a recent tendency to set up district offices embracing several States and thereby eliminate the accessibility of these veterans offices to the former servicemen of an entire State.

Wherever this perversion of the intent of Congress has been permitted, there has been a resultant slowdown in processing of veterans cases and serious impairment of services.

The Nevada delegation, in cooperation with veterans and other civic groups throughout our State, insist that the veterans agencies be located at the convenience of the people they were intended to serve. It is intolerable to place impossible obstacles in the way of the benefits which Congress has provided for all veterans. In my State of Nevada, transfer of the loan guarantee division from the Reno office to the Los Angeles VA regional office would require a journey by residents of western and northern Nevada of more than 500 miles.

Further ill effects when such moves are contemplated include serious incon-

veniences and hardships to veteran students at our universities, to disabled veterans and the families of veterans.

Such practices made in the false name of economy would only result in waste of time, effort, and money and would remove all personal contact with the people intended to be served by veterans legislation. Such proposed centralization would mean that veterans of some States would be confounded by delay and multiple correspondence. It would result in the complete negation of the intent of our veterans legislation which was designed to apply equally to all of the veterans throughout the Nation.

I ask unanimous consent to have the bill printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1981) to provide that the Veterans' Administration shall maintain in each State at least one regional office, introduced by Mr. CANNON (for himself and Mr. BIBLE), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second sentence of section 230(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "The Administrator may establish such regional offices and such other field offices within the United States, its Territories, Commonwealths, and possessions, as he deems necessary: Provided, That there shall be established and maintained within each State at least one regional office which shall be authorized and equipped to receive, consider, and adjudicate claims for compensation, pension, vocational rehabilitation, educational or training benefits, and loans, loan guaranties or grants to which any individual may be entitled under any provision of law administered by the Veterans' Administration."

PERMANENCY OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO MAKE CERTAIN LOANS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to extend the Farmers Home Administration's authority to make refinancing loans to farmers, and to make emergency loans.

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act was amended August 1, 1956, to establish the refinancing loan program for family farmers and authorize Farmers Home Administration to make such loans through June 30, 1959.

At the same time, the emergency loan fund was increased from \$15 million to \$65 million, and such loans authorized through June 30, of this year.

The measure I have introduced on behalf of myself, my colleague, the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] and the Senators from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER and Mr. YOUNG] extends both of these programs indefinitely. It does not require additional appropriations, since loan funds are available to the agency.

There is a serious drought situation developing in eastern Montana and the Dakotas. The area has had little rain-

fall for several months and has been subjected to unusual winds. I am advised that dust storms rivaling those of the thirties are occurring and that not only dust, but heavily grazed sod, is blowing over a wide area.

Many farmers in the area have already seen their prospects of a crop in 1959 destroyed. They will be unable to meet their financial obligations. The authority of the Farmers Home Administration which I have proposed to extend beyond June 30 will be greatly needed.

Phone calls to my office in recent days from McCone, Valley, and Richland Counties in eastern Montana indicate an urgent need for extending this program. Similar drought conditions obtain in North Dakota. A letter I have just received from Garfield County written by Speaker John J. MacDonald, of the Montana House of Representatives, a rancher, provides further evidence of the need for extending these programs as provided for in the bill I now introduce.

I ask unanimous consent that Speaker MacDonald's letter be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1984) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and the act of August 31, 1954, as amended, introduced by Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The letter presented by Mr. MURRAY is as follows:

MAY 12, 1959.

The Honorable JAMES E. MURRAY,
U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: It is my understanding that the refinance farm ownership program of the Farmers Home Administration, as authorized by title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, terminates June 30, 1959, unless legislation is introduced to extend this program.

I understand that the local office of the Farmers Home Administration here in Jordan has at least four applications awaiting action. It would appear to me that we should continue this program for another 3-year period. I feel that the Farmers Home Administration refinance program is necessary to maintain and improve the agricultural land tenure picture here in Montana.

May I respectfully suggest that you confer with the other delegates from Montana to find out what can be done to extend this important program.

With best personal regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. MACDONALD.

AMENDMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954, RELATING TO CO-OPERATION WITH STATES

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, by request, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill submitted by the Atomic Energy Commission pertaining to co-operation with States. I introduce the bill for informational purposes only, and without endorsement, inasmuch as the

hearings by the Joint Committee are intended to explore these problems and the possible need for this legislation more thoroughly.

Mr. President, I ask that an analysis of the bill, as prepared by the Atomic Energy Commission, be printed in the RECORD, together with a copy of the forwarding letter dated May 13, 1959, from AEC General Manager Luecke to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the analysis and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1987) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, with respect to cooperation with States, introduced by Mr. ANDERSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The analysis of the bill and text of the letter are as follows:

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., May 13, 1959.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ANDERSON: On March 5, 1959, the Atomic Energy Commission forwarded a draft of proposed bill dealing with Federal-State relations in the atomic energy field. In a letter of that date the Commission advised the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that the proposed bill was being forwarded before the Commission had completed its study of certain features of the bill and before receiving the views and advice of other Federal agencies. The Commission advised also that it might submit recommendations for modification of the draft bill at a later date.

The principal differences between the proposed bill attached to this letter (attachment I) and that forwarded to the committee on March 5, 1959, are the addition of subsections (a) and (k) and the revision of the provision which presently appears as the last sentence of subsection (b). A number of changes in phraseology have also been made, principally for purposes of clarification.

The proposed bill which is annexed incorporates a desirable approach to the question of adjusting the responsibilities of the Federal and State Governments with respect to the control of radiation hazards from atomic energy materials presently regulated by the Commission. The proposed bill is consistent with the recommendations of the President in his budget message for fiscal year 1960 and with the recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee to the President of the United States and to the Chairman of the Governors' Conference. The Bureau of the Budget has advised that enactment of legislation along the lines of this bill would be in accord with the program of the President.

On June 21, 1957, the Commission submitted to the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy a proposed amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 designed to clarify the Commission's authority to deal with the States in areas in which the Commission has regulatory functions; and to define the authority of the States to regulate areas of radiation protection regarding which Congress has delegated regulatory responsibilities to the Commission. That proposed bill is hereinafter referred to as the "1957 bill."

The 1957 bill contained three paragraphs. The first paragraph would expressly authorize the Commission to carry out cooperative programs with the States, including agreements

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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86th-1st, No. 90

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed agricultural appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Sen. Murray criticized Secretary's surplus food distribution policies. Senate committee voted to report bill to extend FHA authority for refinancing loans. Sens. Humphrey and Symington introduced and Sen. Humphrey discussed bill to transfer surplus food distribution activities to HEW.

SENATE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960.** Passed with amendments, 74 to 10, this bill, H. R. 7175 (pp. 8701-13).

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Allott to provide that \$15,000 of the funds for AMS marketing services shall be available for range and feedlot market reporting in Colorado and adjacent areas (pp. 8701-2).

Agreed to a "clarifying amendment" by Sen. Russell to provide that the \$1 million for ARS to provide for additional labor to be employed under contracts and cooperative agreements to strengthen the work at research installations in the field may be used by ARS "in Departmental research programs" (p. 8704).

A point of order by Sen. Young, N. Dak., was sustained against an amendment by Sen. Douglas which would have provided that in carrying out the price support programs required by law no funds or stocks of CCC shall be utilized for the

purpose of carrying out price support operations for any crop planted after Jan. 1, 1960, for which expected production for such year exceed domestic consumption plus normal exports, plus set-asides required by law for national emergency purposes, by more than 3 percent, and for which the Secretary has failed to provide acreage allotments, production goals, and marketing practices pursuant to sec. 401 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (pp. 8704-09).

Rejected, 37 to 48, an amendment by Sen. Williams, Del., to reduce from \$450 million to \$375 million the limitation on the conservation reserve authorization for payments to producers in any calendar year (pp. 8702-04).

Conferees were appointed (p. 8710). House conferees have not yet been appointed.

2. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5805 (pp. 8715, 8739). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. SURPLUS FOODS. Sen. Murray called attention to hearings to be held by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on S. 1884, to transfer authority from this Department to HEW for the distribution of surplus commodities to the needy, criticized this Department's administration of the surplus food distribution program, and inserted the text of a letter from this Department opposing S. 661 to authorize CCC to process food commodities for donation purposes. pp. 8692-3

4. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D428

S. 1941, without amendment, to extend sec. 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for two years so as to permit real estate loans by FHA for re-financing farm debts.

S. 864, with amendment, to authorize this Department to dispose of animals infected or exposed to communicable diseases dangerous to livestock or poultry.

S. 1512, with amendment, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act to transfer responsibility for making appraisals from the Farm Credit Administration to the Federal land banks.

S. 1513, with amendment, to clarify the status of the Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, and banks for cooperatives and their officers and employees with respect to certain laws applicable generally to the U. S. and its officers and employees.

S. 1521, with amendment, to provide for the removal of restrictions on use with respect to a tract of land in Cumberland Co., Tenn., formerly under the jurisdiction of FHA, which was conveyed to Tenn.

5. ALASKA. Passed with amendments S. 1541, to amend laws of the U. S. in light of the admission of Alaska into the Union (pp. 8715-21, 8737-8).

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Gruening to clarify the conditions under which property utilized on functions curtailed by the Federal Government in Alaska may be transferred to the State. Sen. Gruening stated that the purpose of the amendment was to make clear that it provides "for the transfer of property, and not for the transfer of government functions." (pp. 8720-1).

Agreed to a motion by Sen. Jackson to substitute the language of the bill as passed for the text of a similar bill, H. R. 7120, as passed by the House. H. R. 7120 was then passed. S. 1541 was indefinitely postponed. (p. 8721).

6. BUDGET. Sen. Bridges inserted an editorial favoring his bill to require the President to submit a balanced budget. p. 8737

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued June 8, 1959

For actions of June 5, 1959

86th - 1st, No. 92

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service). To be debated today, June 8. Senate committee reported bill to extend authority for refinancing farm loans. House debated public works appropriation bill. House committee reported mutual security authorization bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5915, the Interior Department appropriation bill for fiscal year 1960, which includes Forest Service items (S. Rept. 345) (p. 8970). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items and excerpts from the committee report.

Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement by Sen. Johnson to begin debate on this bill Mon., June 8, with debate on any amendment limited to 30 minutes, and debate on final passage limited to 2 hours. (p. 8985)

2. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: (p. 8970)
S. 1941, without amendment, to extend sec. 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for two years so as to continue the authority of FHA to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts (S. Rept. 347).

S. 864, with amendment, to authorize this Department to dispose of animals infected or exposed to communicable diseases dangerous to livestock or poultry (S. Rept. 351).

S. 1512, with amendment, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act to transfer responsibility for making appraisals from the Farm Credit Administration to the Federal land banks (S. Rept. 349).

S. 1513, with amendment, to clarify the status of the Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, and banks for cooperatives and their officers and employees with respect to certain laws applicable generally to the U. S. and its officers and employees (S. Rept. 350).

S. 1521, with amendment, to provide for the removal of restrictions on use with respect to a tract of land in Cumberland, Co., Tenn., formerly under the jurisdiction of FHA, which was conveyed to Tenn. (S. Rept. 348).

3. FORESTRY. A subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments S. 812, to establish a Youth Conservation Corps (p. D411). Sen. Humphrey inserted a Minn. Legislature resolution favoring enactment of this bill (p. 8970).

4. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. Sen. Keating and others discussed problems of Federal - State relations, and Sen. Keating stated that he planned to introduce a resolution to create "a new Joint Committee of Congress on Federal-State Relations with jurisdiction to conduct a comprehensive study of the problems in this area." pp. 9018-28

5. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Mundt inserted a speech by the director of the U. S. Information Agency, "Understanding: The One Sure Road to Peace," discussing "the role of the USIA in promoting cultural exchange." pp. 8980-1

6. EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Clark inserted a listing of areas of substantial labor surplus in May, and two articles discussing unemployment and the problem of inflation. pp. 8982-4

7. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Clark inserted an article, "Exports Gloom Held Too Thick," discussing the "decline in U. S. exports." p. 8984

8. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 8. p. 9028

HOUSE

9. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7509 (pp. 9037-88, 9090-1). A summary of the projects covered in this bill as reported appears on pp. 9038-48. Rep. Anderson, Mont., commended the action of the Appropriations Committee "in repudiating the 'no new starts' reclamation policy of the administration," and Rep. Monagan termed this policy "unwise and unrealistic" (pp. 9060, 9087). Rep. Ullman urged restoration of funds for an Oregon transmission line which was shown to be "necessary" on the basis of a "comprehensive load study which was made by the Local cooperative in cooperation with REA and BPA," and discussed a pending REA loan application (p. 9060). Rep. Weaver discussed a Nebraska flood control project which is partially the responsibility of SCS (p. 9063).

10. WHEAT. The Rules Committee formally reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 7246, to revise acreage allotments and price supports for wheat. (See Digest 82, item 8, and Digest 81, item 24, for a summary of this bill. The Committee voted to report this resolution June 4.) p. 9096

EXTENSION OF REFINANCING LOAN AUTHORITY

JUNE 5, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1941]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1941) to extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for 2 years, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

SHORT EXPLANATION

This bill extends section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for 2 years. Section 17, which expires June 30 of this year, provides for loans to refinance secured or unsecured indebtedness on farms of not more than family-size where private financing on reasonable terms is not available.

OTHER AUTHORITIES INADEQUATE

Section 1(a) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act provides for loans to refinance any indebtedness against the farm when loans are being made or insured to enlarge or improve family-size farms. It does not cover needs for refinancing where no enlargement or improvement loan is being made, and does not cover the refinancing of any indebtedness which is not a lien against the farm.

Section 1(c)(2) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizes loans on less than family-type farms to refinance any indebtedness incurred for agricultural purposes. It does not provide for such loans to family-size farms, or for loans to refinance indebtedness incurred for other than agricultural purposes.

Section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act provides for operating loans on family-type and less than family-type farms to refinance existing indebtedness, but operating loans cannot be made for longer than 7 years, nor for more than \$20,000. Furthermore,

FHA regulations have restricted refinancing loans under this authority to debts secured by farm livestock, equipment, or feed and to unsecured debts incurred for the acquisition of livestock and farm equipment when necessary to enable the applicant to continue his farming operations or prevent a split line of credit in connection with a basic livestock herd or flock.

Section 17 was adopted in 1956, following a period of prolonged drought, to fill a need for refinancing loans for family-size and less than family-size units not met by other provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Thus section 17 provides for long-term loans, in amounts up to the normal value of the farm, for either family-type or less than family-type units, without regard to whether a loan for enlargement or improvement of the farm in being made, without regard to whether the refinanced indebtedness was incurred for an agricultural purpose, and without regard to whether the refinanced indebtedness is a lien against the farm or any of its equipment. The Department advises that the demand for these loans has been fairly general in the country and has not been restricted to the drought area. The total number of loans made under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act in Louisiana and the portion of those loans which have been made under section 17 since section 17 authority has been available are shown below.

	Loans made in Louisiana under all sections of title I of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act		Loans made in Louisiana under sec. 17 only, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act		Percentage of amount loaned under title I which has been loaned under authority of sec. 17
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.....	174	\$1,363,806	59	\$396,755	29
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1958.....	133	1,137,583	62	433,110	37
Fiscal period July 1, 1958, to Dec. 31, 1958.....	112	904,113	48	317,215	35

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 1, 1959.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This will reply to your request of May 15 for a report on S. 1941, a bill to extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for 2 years.

Under section 17, loans may be made for the sole purpose of refinancing debts. This authority permits the refinancing of non-real-estate debts in connection with loans primarily for purposes of development and enlargement of farms. The authority to refinance debts is essential to providing adequate credit service to farmers and ranchers.

The Department recommends an extension of the refinancing authorities contained in section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and suggests that the following sentence of section 17 be deleted: "No such loans shall be made to an applicant whose total indebtedness is in excess of the amount certified by the county committee to be the value of the real estate and the reasonable value of the applicant's livestock and farm equipment unless the aggregate of the outstanding indebtedness shall be adjusted so as to be within such values." As now written, this language precludes loans to some farmers who would be eligible except for the fact they have harvested, but not sold, high-value crops. Such applicants are required to include any debts they owe for production purposes but cannot include the value of the harvested crop among their assets. A proposed substitute draft of a bill embodying the changes recommended by the Department is enclosed.

When section 17 was enacted in 1956, the widespread, adverse weather conditions that existed in many parts of the United States were recognized as one of the primary causes of the financial difficulties of farmers and ranchers. While this situation has been alleviated considerably, the Department has concluded that there is a continuing need for authority to make real estate loans primarily for refinancing.

Some of the farm families who need this type of assistance are those who purchased farms several years ago with the expectation that they would be able to meet the terms of their contracts. Circumstances, which frequently are beyond their control, may result in insufficient income to meet their obligations. By refinancing such debts on a sound, long-term basis, these families are able to become successfully established as owners of their farms.

Other farmers who can be helped materially under section 17 are those who, in an attempt to keep pace with the increasing capital requirements of agriculture, have become indebted on their productive livestock and equipment to the point where these debts are extremely burdensome. Frequently such farmers have satisfactory real estate liens with established creditors and also have a substantial margin of equity in their farms. Giving such farmers an opportunity to transfer some of their chattel and unsecured debts to their real estate equity gives them an opportunity to improve their financial condition and place their farming operations on a sound basis.

Continuation of the authority to make loans primarily for refinancing will give the Department a better balanced lending authority. We anticipate a continuing need; however, the extent to which it will be used will vary from year to year, depending on economic conditions.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

SEC. 17. Until June 30, [1959] 1961, the purposes for which loans may be made or insured under this title shall include the advance of funds for refinancing secured or unsecured indebtedness of eligible farmers on farms of not more than family size who are presently unable to meet the terms and conditions of their outstanding indebtedness and are unable to refinance such debts with commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible credit sources at rates and terms which they could reasonably be expected to fulfill. No such loans shall be made to an applicant whose total indebtedness is in excess of the amount certified by the county committee to be the value of the real estate and the reasonable value of the applicant's livestock and farm equipment, unless the aggregate of the outstanding indebtedness shall be adjusted so as to be within such values. The total amount of loans insured in any one fiscal year under this section shall not exceed \$50,000,000.



Calendar No. 340

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1941

[Report No. 347]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 14, 1959

Mr. ELLENDER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 5, 1959

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, without amendment

A BILL

To extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for two years.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
4 as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959"
5 and inserting "June 30, 1961".

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1941

[Report No. 347]

A BILL

To extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones
Farm Tenant Act for two years.

By Mr. ELLENDER

MAY 14, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 5, 1959

Reported without amendment

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7629

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 9, 1959

Mr. POAGE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
4 as amended, is amended (1) by striking out at the beginning
5 of such section "Until June 30, 1959, the" and inserting in
6 lieu thereof "The" and (2) by striking out of the second
7 sentence the words "livestock and farm equipment" and in-
8 serting in lieu thereof the words "other assets".

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7629

A BILL

To make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

By Mr. POAGE

JUNE 9, 1959

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 12, 1959
86th-1st, No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed wheat bill. Conferees were appointed in both Houses. Senate concurred in House amendment to tobacco price support bill. House received conference report on Interior appropriation bill (includes FS). Senate passed bill to extend authority for refinancing farm loans. Senate passed over bill to provide for centennial celebration of establishment of USDA and land-grant colleges. Sens. Johnston and Neuberger and Rep. Morrison introduced and Sen. Johnston discussed Federal employee health bill.

SENATE

1. TOBACCO. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1901, which provides that tobacco price supports shall be 90% of parity computed under the new or old formula, whichever is lower (pp. 9583-4). This bill will now be sent to the President. The House amendment limited to \$50,000 the total amount of CCC loans or purchases made to any person on the 1960 production of tobacco.

2. WHEAT. Sen. Humphrey commended the action of the House in passing S. 1968, the wheat bill, and expressed hope that Senate conferees will agree with the House action. pp. 9634-5

Sen. Proxmire inserted a newspaper article, "The State of Congress," commenting on the status of legislation, including the lack of agreement "on a wheat program, let alone a basic change in the disastrous farm program generally." p. 9576

3. ALASKA. Agreed to the House amendment to H. R. 7120, to amend certain laws of the U. S. in light of the admission of Alaska into the Union (p. 9575). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1941, to amend Sec. 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to continue the authority of FHA to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts for two years, until June 30, 1961. p. 9589
5. WATER UTILIZATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 1306, to amend the Columbia Basin Project Act so as to permit delivery of water for use by Washington State College for research purposes (pp. 9584-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. POSTAL RATES. Passed without amendment H. R. 5212, to revise the minimum charge on pieces of mail of odd sizes and shapes (p. 9587). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA. Passed without amendment S. 1185, to provide for the preservation of historical and archeological data which might otherwise be lost as a result of the construction of a dam. p. 9592
8. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, H. R. 4012, to provide for the centennial celebration of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges and State universities. p. 9587
Sen. Wiley urged passage of this bill and inserted a statement on the purpose of the centennial observances. pp. 9577-8
9. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, H. R. 5674, to authorize construction at military installations, including the use of foreign currencies under Public Law 480 for foreign military housing. p. 9584
10. REORGANIZATION PLANS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, H. R. 5140, to amend the Reorganization Act of 1949 so as to extend the time in which the Act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress at any time before June 1, 1961. p. 9588
11. RESEARCH. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, S. 864, to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry. p. 9589
12. FARM CREDIT. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, S. 1513, to clarify the status of the Federal land banks, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the banks for cooperatives and their officers and employees with respect to certain laws applicable to officers and employees of the U. S.; and S. 1512 to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act to transfer responsibility for making appraisals from the Farm Credit Administration to the Federal land banks. p. 9589
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, S. 2094, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. p. 9592
14. LAND. Passed as reported S. 1521, to provide for the removal of restrictions on use with respect to a tract of land in Cumberland Co., Tenn., formerly under the jurisdiction of FHA, which was conveyed to Tenn. pp. 9596

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are authorized to appoint four Members of the Senate and four Members of the House of Representatives, respectively, to attend the next general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to be held in Australia at the invitation of the Australian branches of the Association, and to designate the chairmen of the delegations from each of the Houses to be present at such a meeting.

SEC. 2. The expenses incurred by the members of the delegations and staff appointed for the purpose of carrying out this concurrent resolution shall not exceed \$15,000 for each delegation and shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of which they are Members, upon submission of vouchers approved by the chairman of the delegation of which they are members.

ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATION FROM SENATE TO MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The resolution (S. Res. 114) authorizing attendance of a delegation from the Senate at meeting of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Vice President is authorized to appoint four Members of the Senate as a delegation to attend the next general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to be held in Australia at the invitation of the Australian branches of the Association, and to designate the chairman of said delegation.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the delegation including staff members designated by the chairman to assist said delegation shall not exceed \$15,000 and shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

ADDITIONAL PRINTING OF SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 22 OF THE 86TH CONGRESS ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The resolution (S. Res. 122) to print additional copies of Senate Document No. 22 of the 86th Congress, on labor-management policies was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare 10,000 additional copies of Senate Document Numbered 22, 86th Congress, 1st session, entitled "A Collection of Excerpts and a Bibliography Relative to Labor-Management Policies Best Serving the People of the United States."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 6319) to amend chapter 55 of title 38, United States Code, to establish safeguards relative to the accumulation and final disposition of certain benefits in the case of incompetent veterans was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

BILL PASSED TO FOOT OF THE CALENDAR

The bill (S. 6) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to Sophronia Smiley Delaney and her sons, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, by request I ask that the bill be passed to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be passed to the foot of the calendar.

EXTENSION OF SECTION 17 OF THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT FOR 2 YEARS

The bill (S. 1941) to extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for 2 years was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959" and inserting "June 30, 1961".

BILL PASSED TO THE FOOT OF THE CALENDAR

The bill (S. 1521) to provide for the removal of the restriction on use with respect to a certain tract of land in Cumberland County, Tenn., conveyed to the State of Tennessee in 1938, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, by request I ask that the bill be passed to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1512) to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act to transfer responsibility for making appraisals from the Farm Credit Administration to the Federal land banks, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ENGLE. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1513) to clarify the status of the Federal land banks, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the banks for cooperatives and their officers and employees with respect to certain laws applicable generally to the United States and its officers and employees, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ENGLE. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 864) to provide greater protection against the introduction and

dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, over by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

LUTHER M. CROCKETT

The bill (S. 854) for the relief of Luther M. Crockett was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Luther M. Crockett, Lieutenant, United States Navy, retired, Phoenix, Arizona, is hereby relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of \$2,838, representing salary paid him in 1957 and 1958 while he was an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce, in violation of the Act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 162), the said Luther M. Crockett having been erroneously advised by the Department of Commerce prior to his employment with such Department that such Act was not applicable to him.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Luther M. Crockett, the sum of any amounts received or withheld from him on account of the salary payments referred to in the first section of this Act.

MR. AND MRS. FRED A. FLETCHER

The bill (S. 917) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Fletcher was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Fletcher, of Forks, Washington, the sum of \$2,650.15, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in connection with the eminent-domain proceedings instituted in 1940 by the United States for the purpose of acquiring their property, described in such proceeding as tract J-200, together with other parcels of land, for the Olympic public works project (P.W.A. 723 A and B), the United States having dismissed such tract from such proceedings after a verdict had been rendered in favor of the said Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Fletcher in the amount of \$12,266.15: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.*

CITY OF FORT MYERS, FLA., AND
LEE COUNTY, FLA.

The bill (S. 1330) to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of the city of Fort Myers, Fla., and Lee County, Fla.," approved July 22, 1958, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (a) of the first session of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of the city of Fort Myers, Florida, and Lee County, Florida", approved July 22, 1958 (72 Stat. 401), is amended by striking out "\$137,997.64" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$141,997.64".

SOFIA N. SARRIS

The bill (S. 1466) for the relief of Sofia N. Sarris was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of sections 101(a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Sofia N. Sarris, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Louis and his wife, Gladys Sarris, citizens of the United States: *Provided,* That no natural parent of the beneficiary, by virtue of such parentage, shall be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

ADEODATO FRANCESCO PIAZZA
NICOLAI

The bill (S. 1611) for the relief of Adeodato Francesco Piazza Nicolai was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of sections 101(a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Adeodato Francesco Piazza Nicolai, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Antonio Nicolai and Teresa Jezierny Nicolai, citizens of the United States: *Provided,* That the natural parents of Adeodato Francesco Piazza Nicolai shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

COMPUTATION OF GOOD TIME
ALLOWANCES FOR PRISONERS

The bill (S. 1645) to amend section 4161 of title 18, United States Code, relating to computation of good time allowances for prisoners was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first paragraph of section 4161 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out the words "to be credited as earned and computed monthly".

TAUFIC DEOUD GEBRAN AND HIS
WIFE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1320) for the relief of Taufic Deoud Debran (also known as Taufic G. Dawd) and his wife Hanne Elias Wehby Deoud, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Act", to strike out "Taufic Deoud Gebran" and insert "Taufic Daoud-Gebran", and in line 6, after the name "Wehby", to strike out "Deoud" and insert "Daoud", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Taufic Daoud-Gebran (also known as Taufic G. Dawd) and his wife, Hanne Elias Wehby Daoud, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Taufic Daoud-Gebran (also known as Taufic G. Dawd) and his wife, Hanne Elias Wehby Daoud."

JIM B. HILL

The bill (H.R. 1471) for the relief of Jim B. Hill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON & HENDERSON
RAILROAD CO.

The bill (H.R. 1711) for the relief of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Co., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEONORA HOLMES MOLA

The bill (H.R. 2011) for the relief of Leonora Holmes Mola was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN F. CARMODY

The bill (H.R. 2100) for the relief of John F. Carmody was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH E. GALLANT

The bill (H.R. 2286) for the relief of Joseph E. Gallant was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. GORDON D. HOOPLE, DR. DAVID
W. BREWER, AND ESTATE OF LATE
DR. IRL H. BLAISDELL

The bill (H.R. 3825) for the relief of Dr. Gordon D. Hoople, Dr. David W. Brewer and the estate of the late Dr. Irl H. Blaisdell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PATRICK W. GOWAN ET AL.

The bill (H.R. 3966) for the relief of Patrick W. Gowan, David Dooling, Harlie L. Mize, James H. Blaes, and William L. Perkins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WAIVING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF
THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 324) to waive certain provisions of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AARON GREEN, JR.

The bill (H.R. 3522) for the relief of Aaron Green, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 131), referring S. 882, a bill for the relief of the heirs of J. B. White, to the Court of Claims was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES OF EDISON
LABORATORY NATIONAL
MONUMENT, NEW JERSEY

The bill (H.R. 318) to authorize a revision of the boundaries of the Edison Laboratory National Monument, New Jersey, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL
PROPERTY FOR INDEPENDENCE
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

The bill (H.R. 2154) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain additional property to be included within the Independence National Historical Park was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1941

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 1959

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act
for two years.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
4 as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959"
5 and inserting "June 30, 1961".

Passed the Senate June 12, 1959.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1941

AN ACT

To extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones
Farm Tenant Act for two years.

JUNE 15, 1959

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of July 7, 1959
86th-1st, No. 113

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to resolution to disapprove Reorganization Plan 1 on forest land authorities. House committee voted to report bills to: Extend special milk program. Require State contributions to feed and seed costs in disaster areas. Extend authority for refinancing farm loans. Senate debated mutual security bill. Senate received President's veto of housing bill. Sen. Dirksen introduced and discussed bill to extend and expand conservation reserve program.

HOUSE

1. FORESTRY; REORGANIZATION. Agreed to, 266 to 124, H. Res. 295, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959, which would transfer from Interior to this Department certain authorities for the exchange or sale of forest land and timber. p. 11618. (This action means the plan has been rejected by the Congress.)
2. MILK. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 1289, to increase and extend the special milk program. p. D575
3. DISASTER RELIEF. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 6861, to require contributions by State governments to the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen in disaster areas. p. D575

4. PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 4938, to continue the exemption of green peanuts from acreage allotments and marketing quotas. p. D575
5. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. ~~7319~~⁷³¹⁹, to amend Sec. 17 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to continue the authority of FHA to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts. p. D575
6. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 4697, to provide for conveyance of certain interests to Clemson Agricultural College in the lands previously conveyed to the college. p. D575
7. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee approved two watershed projects in Washington State. p. D575
8. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 7529, to authorize the waiver of collection of certain erroneous payments made by the Federal Government to certain civilian and military personnel. p. D576
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the House will consider on Wed. H. R. 7645, to provide for the construction, alteration, and acquisition of Federal buildings. p. D575

SENATE

10. MUTUAL SECURITY. Continued debate on S. 1451, the mutual security authorization bill for 1959 (pp. 11679-81, 11700-10, 11712-19, 11720-52, 11753). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Humphrey to provide that foreign currencies appropriated under sec. 104 (k) of Public Law 480 for scientific research, translations, and dissemination of scientific information shall be "over and above the dollar appropriations" for this purpose. Sen. Humphrey explained this was a clarifying amendment as a result of a Budget Bureau interpretation "that the soft currencies were to be taken out of dollar funds appropriated for a particular item." (pp. 11748-9)
11. HOUSING. Received from the President his veto message on S. 57, the housing bill for 1959. Several Senators debated the President's action in vetoing the bill. pp. 11689-700, 11752
12. MONOPOLIES. Concurred in a House amendment to S. 726, to amend the Clayton Act so as to provide for the more expeditious enforcement of cease and desist orders. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11686-7, 11710-12
13. INFLATION. Sen. Butler inserted an article, "Creeping Catastrophe," discussing the dangers of inflation, and stated that he completely endorsed the report of the Cabinet Committee on price stability for economic growth. pp. 11687-8
14. CIVIL DEFENSE. Sen. Young, O., criticized the civil defense activities of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, and urged that these functions be "distributed to the agencies where they properly belong." pp. 11683-5
Sen. Javits inserted and discussed a report by the Governor of N. Y. "on the civil defense posture of the United States," and stated that an effective civil defense program is indispensable to our security. pp. 11688-9

July 23, 1959

\$10,000,000) (H. Rept. 709) (pp. 12819-25)

As reported by the conferees, the bill appropriates \$4,000,000 for civil defense research and development. It appropriated \$152,773,000 for the National Science Foundation including funds for studies concerning weather modification, a feasibility study for a National Institute for Atmospheric Research, and dissemination of scientific information. For GSA, it authorizes \$3,230,000 for operating expenses for the strategic and critical materials stockpiling program, provides that total obligations of funds for the stockpiling shall not exceed \$50,000,000, and provides for the rescission of funds in the materials stockpiling program in excess of \$50,000,000 (pp. 12810-21)

17. ELECTRIFICATION. Agreed to a resolution, after voting 243 to 167 to consider the measure, providing for House concurrence in Senate amendments to H. R. 3460, the TVA self-financing bill. This bill will now be sent to the President (pp. 12796-818). Rep. Jones criticized an amendment which Rep. Davis, Tenn. said gives the Treasury "control over both timing and maximum rate of interest but requires that within 7 working days following the date on which he is advised of a proposed sale he must either approve the sale or furnish interim financing." Rep. Jones stated that this amendment "carries the principle of 'backdoor financing' to a ridiculous length, and that that he is opposed to that type of withdrawal of funds from the Treasury (pp. 12798, 12802). Rep. Andersen, Minn., stated that he opposed the enactment of this bill because "the enemies of REA would be in here citing this action as a precedent for REA" (p. 12808). Rep. Fenton criticized the bill because he said it "opens the door for new areas to demand and to be given TVA power" (p. 12833). Rep. Stratton expressed his displeasure at the Senate striking from the bill the Buy American provision. Rep. Davis, Tenn., stated that the provision is "unnecessary since TVA is already subject to the Buy American Act, and Rep. Smith, Miss., inserted a letter from TVA substantiating this (pp. 12797, 12798).
18. MILK. As reported S. 1289, to increase and extend the special milk program, increases by \$6 million (to \$81,000,000) in fiscal year 1960 and by \$9 million (to \$84 million) in fiscal year 1961, the maximum amount of CCC funds which may be used by this Department for the program.
19. FARM LOANS; BANKING. On July 21 the House Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8160/ (H. Rept 695). The committee report describes certain provisions of this bill as follows:

"*** increases the limit on borrowing by national banks, from 100 percent of capital to 100 percent of capital plus 50 percent of surplus. Section 3 relates to the limit on loans by national banks to one borrower. Generally, this limit is now 10 percent of the bank's capital and surplus, but there are several exceptions. The bill makes further revisions in this limit, for loans secured by refrigerated or frozen foods, discounts by dealers in dairy cattle, loans secured by U. S. Government obligations, and discounts of consumer installment paper by dealers. Section 4 liberalizes some of the restrictions on real estate loans by national banks. The bill would allow national banks to make real estate loans up to 20 years, covering up to 75 percent of the appraised value of the real estate, if the loans are fully amortized. It would also permit loans on leaseholds that run at least 10 years beyond the loan maturity. Finally, it would relax certain existing restrictions on construction loans, exempt from the usual restrictions on real estate loans any loan fully guaranteed by a State or State authority, and allow a bank to take a mortgage as additional security on certain business loans without thereby becoming subject to the real estate loan restrictions.***"

20. MUTUAL SECURITY. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission to file by midnight Friday, July 24, a report on the mutual security appropriation bill for 1960. p. 12795
21. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; ECONOMIC AID. Received from the President a communication transmitting a report on Economic Assistance entitled, "Programs and Administration," submitted to him by the President's Committee To Study the United States Military Assistance Program (Draper Committee) (p. 12859). A copy of the text of this report appearing in the New York Times shows one recommendation as follows: "A single agency should be made responsible for administering the major related economic assistance programs and activities now scattered among a number of departments and agencies in Washington."
Rep. Edmondson and others urged the adoption of a resolution to put into use the Great White Fleet in support of American foreign policy and Rep. Edmondson asked, "'how can we justify further delays in the use of our abundant food surpluses, to relieve the hunger of children all over the world?" and stated that these ships that are now standing idle could be used to transport our food surpluses abroad. pp. 12839-45
22. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7629, to amend Sec. 17 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to continue indefinitely the authority of FHA to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts (H. Rept. 707). p. 12859
23. COTTON. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 7740, to provide for the preservation of acreage history and the reallocation of unused cotton acreage allotments. p. D654
24. SURPLUS PROPERTY. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 3722, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations. p. D655
25. WILDLIFE; LANDS. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 2725, to prohibit the use of aircraft or motor vehicles to hunt wild horses on land belonging to the United States. p. D655
26. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Byrnes, Wis., urged that the President's recommendations concerning the removal of the interest rate ceiling on certain Government Bonds be reported to the floor "so that a majority of the members can work their will," and urged support for such a bill, and Rep. Curtis and others commended and discussed the interest rate proposal. pp. 12845-50, 12853-5
27. FORESTRY. Rep. Porter expressed his thanks to the Forest Service and its junior forest ranger program which it started in 1953, commended these and other firefighting and prevention methods, stated that the Forest Service is "building better access roads to forest areas," and inserted two articles on the subject. pp. 12855-7
28. MINIMUM WAGE. Rep. Teller stated that "we ought forthwith to act on increasing the national minimum hourly wage to \$1.25 and extending the wage hour law to the 9 million working people who are now denied coverage under the present law." pp. 12858-9
29. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that on Mon., July 27, the House would probably consider H. R. 7022, to provide for U. S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank, that if the President signs the mutual security

EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF REFINANCING LOAN AUTHORITY

JULY 23, 1959.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 7629]

The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7629) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is (1) to permanently extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and (2) to amend this statute to allow the Farmers Home Administration to consider the value of all assets as well as all farm debts in determining a farmer's eligibility for the refinancing of loans.

Section 17 contains the authority for making and insuring of loans solely for the purpose of refinancing outstanding indebtedness of family-sized farmers who cannot meet their current debt terms and who are unable to refinance outstanding debts with other sources on rates and terms which they could reasonably be expected to fulfill. Under this statute the criterion for refinancing loans is that the applicant's total outstanding indebtedness must not exceed (or be adjusted to be within) the value of the farm real estate, livestock, and equipment. Direct loans are authorized if secured by a first or second mortgage or deed of trust. However, loans insured for refinancing are limited to 90 percent of the value of the farm and a first or second mortgage or deed of trust is required. There is a limitation of \$50 million on the aggregate of refinancing loans authorized to be insured in any one year. The funds for direct loans are secured by regular appropriations. When section 17 was first enacted in 1956 it was designed to be a 3-year program. However, it expired on June 30, 1959.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Section 17 has been a valuable credit source for family-sized farmers who are unable to refinance their indebtedness from ordinary sources. It is especially helpful to operators of farm enterprises which have in recent years experienced extreme economic difficulties. H.R. 7629 makes section 17 a permanent part of the agricultural credit system.

The bill also broadens a borrower's eligibility for refinancing of loans. Under the present statute, the value of crops is not considered as an asset in determining eligibility for loans although any debts incurred relative to that crop are considered. This bill simply allows the Farmers Home Administration to consider all assets including crops as well as all debts, thus eliminating the disadvantage borne by many growers of high cost commodities.

COST

This bill adds no extra cost to the lending activities of the agency. Under the statute \$50 million per year is authorized for insuring the refinanced loans and direct loans are subject to regular appropriations. The following table shows loan activities under section 17 during the last 3 fiscal years:

Direct and insured farm ownership loans made primarily for refinancing as authorized by sec. 17 of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended

	Number	Amount
Fiscal year 1957:		
Initial loans:		
On family-type farms.....	809	\$11,477,477
On less than family-type farms.....	724	6,330,705
Total initial.....	1,533	17,808,182
Subsequent loans:		
On family-type farms.....	38	252,708
On less than family-type farms.....	8	29,680
Total subsequent.....	46	282,388
Total initial and subsequent loans.....	1,579	18,090,570
Fiscal year 1958:		
Initial loans:		
On family-type farms.....	578	8,969,995
On less than family-type farms.....	542	4,817,647
Total initial.....	1,120	13,787,642
Subsequent loans:		
On family-type farms.....	44	285,331
On less than family-type farms.....	5	21,570
Total subsequent.....	49	306,901
Total initial and subsequent loans.....	1,169	14,094,543
Fiscal year 1959—July 1, 1958 through May 31, 1959:		
Initial loans:		
On family-type farms.....	501	8,374,195
On less than family-type farms.....	529	5,004,505
Total initial.....	1,030	13,378,700
Subsequent loans:		
On family-type farms.....	27	193,199
On less than family-type farms.....	7	44,720
Total subsequent.....	34	237,919
Total initial and subsequent loans.....	1,064	13,616,619

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Hearings on H.R. 7229 by Mr. Anderson of Montana, H.R. 7232 by Mr. Burdick, and H.R. 7319 by Mr. McIntire were held on June 8, 1959. Department of Agriculture witnesses testified in favor of both a permanent extension of section 17 and the amendment to the statute to allow consideration of all assets (as well as all debts) in determining eligibility for refinancing loans. The result of this hearing and subsequent action by the subcommittee was H.R. 7629, a clean bill introduced by the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Poage. This bill incorporates the Department's recommendations.

Following is the Department's report on H.R. 7229 indicating approval of that part of the bill extending section 17 and disapproval of another provision, which is not included in the bill reported herewith. The substance of the Department's letter and its testimony at the hearings is complete approval of the bill herewith reported.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 2, 1959.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This will reply to your request of May 22 for a report on H.R. 7229, a bill to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and the act of August 31, 1954, as amended.

Under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, loans may be made for the sole purpose of refinancing debts. This authority also permits the refinancing of non-real-estate debts in connection with loans primarily for the purpose of development and enlargement of farms. The authority to refinance debts is essential to providing adequate credit service to farmers and ranchers.

The act of August 31, 1954, provides authority for making emergency loans for agricultural purposes in areas where the Secretary of Agriculture determines there is a need for such credit which cannot be met for a temporary period from private or cooperative sources or by the Farmers Home Administration under its other lending authorities.

The Department recommends an extension of the refinancing authorities contained in section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, but does not recommend favorable action on section 2 of H.R. 7229, which would place on a permanent basis the authority to make special emergency loans.

The Department also suggests that the following sentence of section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act be deleted: "No such loan shall be made to an applicant whose total indebtedness is in excess of the amounts certified by the county committee to be the value of the real estate and the reasonable value of the applicant's livestock and farm equipment unless the aggregate of the outstanding indebtedness shall be adjusted so as to be within such values." As now written, this language precludes loans to some farmers who would be eligible except for the fact that they have harvested, but not sold, high-value

crops. In establishing their eligibility, applicants are required to include in their obligations any debts they owe for production purposes, but cannot include the value of the harvested crop among their assets.

When section 17 was enacted in 1956, the widespread, adverse weather conditions that existed in many parts of the United States were recognized as one of the primary causes of the financial difficulties of farmers and ranchers. While this situation has been alleviated considerably, the Department has concluded that there is a continuing need for authority to make real estate loans primarily for refinancing.

Some of the farm families who need this type of assistance are those who purchased farms several years ago with the expectation that they would be able to meet the terms of their contracts. Circumstances, which frequently are beyond their control, may result in insufficient income to meet their obligations. By refinancing such debts on a sound, long-term basis, these families are able to become successfully established as owners of their farms.

Other farmers who can be helped materially under section 17 are those who, in an attempt to keep pace with the increasing capital requirements of agriculture, have become indebted on their productive livestock and equipment to the point where these debts are extremely burdensome. Frequently such farmers have satisfactory real estate liens with established creditors and also have a substantial margin of equity in their farms. Giving such farmers an opportunity to transfer some of their chattel and unsecured debts to their real estate equity gives them an opportunity to improve their financial conditions and place their farming operations on a sound basis.

Continuation of the authority to make loans primarily for refinancing will give the Department a better balanced lending authority. We anticipate a continuing need; however, the extent to which it will be used will vary from year to year, depending on economic conditions.

Favorable action is not recommended on the extension of the act of August 31, 1954, primarily because the authorities of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, are adequate to meet the credit needs of most farmers and ranchers who could be assisted with special emergency loans. Funds authorized under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, are adequate for this purpose.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT, AS AMENDED

SEC. 17. [Until June 30, 1959, the] *The* purposes for which loans may be made or insured under this title shall include the advance of funds for refinancing secured or unsecured indebtedness of eligible farmers on farms of not more than family size who are presently

unable to meet the terms and conditions of their outstanding indebtedness and are unable to refinance such debts with commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible credit sources at rates and terms which they could reasonably be expected to fulfill. No such loans shall be made to an applicant whose total indebtedness is in excess of the amount certified by the county committee to be the value of the real estate and the reasonable value of the applicant's **【livestock and farm equipment】** *other assets*, unless the aggregate of the outstanding indebtedness shall be adjusted so as to be within such values. The total amount of loans insured in any one fiscal year under this section shall not exceed \$50,000,000.



86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7629

[Report No. 707]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 9, 1959

Mr. POAGE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 23, 1959

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
4 as amended, is amended (1) by striking out at the beginning
5 of such section "Until June 30, 1959, the" and inserting in
6 lieu thereof "The" and (2) by striking out of the second
7 sentence the words "livestock and farm equipment" and in-
8 serting in lieu thereof the words "other assets".

Union Calendar No. 298

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7629

[Report No. 707]

A BILL

To make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

By Mr. POAGE

JUNE 9, 1959

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 23, 1959

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Aug 3, 1959

5. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Both Houses received from the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems a report on its activities for July 1 to Dec. 31, 1958. pp. 13568, 13719
6. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Sens. Young, O., and Yarborough urged the enactment of legislation to provide education benefits to veterans who have served in the Armed Forces since the Korean conflict. pp. 13600-2
7. FORESTRY; NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Neuberger inserted a letter from the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources urging the enactment of legislation for the preservation of wilderness areas. pp. 13609-10
Sen. Murray inserted an article by the chief of staff of the Menninger Foundation discussing the need for recreational activities, and stating that "wilderness and near wilderness areas are essential to the mental health of both children and adults." pp. 13626-8
8. TEXTILES. Sen. Pastore inserted a Department of Commerce press release discussing the first meeting of the interdepartmental Textile Industry Advisory Committee studying problems in the textile industry. pp. 13618-9
9. MINERALS. S. 1855, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 so as to increase certain acreage limitations with respect to Alaska, was made the unfinished business. p. 13653
10. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Sen. Javits discussed the "economic and budgetary realities confronting the Congress," including comments on inflation, Federal expenditures, foreign aid, and the importance of food in our foreign aid program. pp. 13657-69
Sen. Williams, Del., discussed our "serious economic and financial crisis," and urged a reduction in Federal expenditures and the control of inflation. pp. 13675-80
11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse opposed proposed legislation to authorize Federal subsidies to private power companies operating up-stream storage dams, and inserted a statement by Rep. Ullman, and his own statement before the S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, opposing such legislation. pp. 13682-4

HOUSE

12. MILK. Passed, under suspension of the rules, S. 1289, to increase and extend the special milk program (pp. 13710-2). Earlier in the day, at the request of Rep. Pelly, S. 1289 was passed over without prejudice (p. 13690). See Digest 124 for the provisions of this bill.
13. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 6861, to require contributions by State governments to the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen in disaster areas. pp. 13709-10
14. PEANUTS. Passed as reported H. R. 4938, to continue the exemption of green peanuts from acreage allotments and marketing quotas. p. 13690
15. COTTON. Debated, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 7740, to provide for the preservation of acreage history and the reallocation of unused cotton acreage allotments. In the light of an absence of a quorum and under unanimous agreement, the vote on this bill was passed over until Wed., Aug. 5. pp. 13702-9

16. FARM LOANS. Passed with amendment S. 1512, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act so as to transfer responsibility for making appraisals from the Farm Credit Administration to the Federal land banks. The House previously passed with amendment H. R. 6353, a similar bill, and then substituted the provisions of H. R. 6353 for the language in S. 1512, and H. R. 6353 was laid on the table. The amendment, which was offered by Rep. Murray, was to make the retirement deductions 7% for certain employees who would become employees of the banks. pp. 13690-7

Passed without amendment H. R. 7629, to amend Sec. 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to continue indefinitely the authority of FHA to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts. p. 13698

17. LANDS; LEASING; MINERALS. Passed without amendment S. 1110, to allow this Department to convey interests in submarginal lands to Clemson College, S.C. H. R. 4697, a similar bill, was laid on the table. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13690

Passed as reported H. R. 6940, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 so as to increase certain acreage limitations with respect to Alaska. p. 13699

Passed as reported H. R. 6939, to amend the act providing for the leasing of coal lands in Alaska so as to increase the acreage limitation in such act. p. 13699-700

Passed without amendment H. R. 5849, to modify conditions under which Alaska may select lands made subject to lease, permit, license, or contract. p. 13701

The Subcommittee on Departmental Oversight and Consumer Relations of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee two bills: (1) H. R. 5442, to authorize this Department to convey certain lands in Iowa to the city of Keosauqua; and (2) H. R. 6669, with amendment, to provide that the Louisiana State University may use certain real property heretofore conveyed to it for general educational purposes. p. D701

18. RECLAMATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 994, to authorize the Interior Department to construct, operate, and maintain the Spokane Valley project, Wash and Idaho, under Federal reclamation laws. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 13687

19. COCONUT OIL. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Weaver, H. J. Res. 441, to authorize the disposition of approximately 265 million pounds of coconut oil from the national stockpile. p. 13690

20. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7454 (H. Rept. 743). pp. 13685-7, 13719

21. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Government Operations Committee reported (on July 31, during adjournment) with amendment H. R. 6904, to establish an advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (H. Rept. 742). p. 13719

22. FOREIGN TRADE. A report submitted on July 29, on the Second Meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group (U. S. Members of Congress and Canadian M. P.'s), includes a discussion on trade problems (relating mainly to minerals) between the two countries and a section on boundary water problems including the St. Lawrence Seaway (H. Rept. 730).

23. TEXTILES; FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) two bills with amendment: (1) H. R. 2886, to suspend for 3 years the import duties on certain classifications of spun silk yarn; and (2) H. R. 6249, to liberalize the tariff laws for works of art and other exhibition material. p. D702

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7629

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 4, 1959

Received

AUGUST 5, 1959

Read twice, considered, amended, read the third time, and passed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 ~~That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,~~
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6 ~~lieu thereof "The" and (2) by striking out of the second~~
7 ~~sentence the words "livestock and farm equipment" and in-~~
8 ~~serting in lieu thereof the words "other assets".~~
9 *That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,*

- 1 *as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959"*
2 *and inserting "June 30, 1961".*

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for two years".

Passed the House of Representatives August 3, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7629

AN ACT

To make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 4, 1959

Received

AUGUST 5, 1959

Read twice, considered, amended, read the third time,
and passed

redesignated herein): "The employment, compensation, leave, retirement (except as provided in subsection (e) hereof), hours of duty, and all other conditions of employment of such joint officers and employees employed by the district farm credit board, and of separate officers and employees of the Federal land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, and bank for cooperatives of the district employed by the board of directors of such banks, shall be determined by the respective boards without regard to the laws from which exemption is granted in this section, but all such determinations shall be consistent with the laws under which such banks are organized and operate. Appointments, promotions, and separations so made shall be based on merit and efficiency and no political test or qualification shall be permitted or given consideration. The district farm credit board shall, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration, provide for veterans' preference and limitations against political activity for such officers and employees substantially similar to the preference and limitations to which such officers and employees were subject upon enactment of this sentence."; and

"(c) by adding the following new subsections after subsection (a) thereof (as redesignated herein):

"(b) The provisions of section 1753 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 631) and the Act of January 16, 1883, entitled "An Act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States", as amended (22 Stat. 403; 5 U.S.C. 632 et seq.), any laws supplementary thereto, including but not limited to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (5 U.S.C. 652), section 1 of the Act of November 26, 1940, as amended (5 U.S.C. 631a), and section 1310 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, as amended (5 U.S.C. 43, note) and any rules, orders, or regulations promulgated for carrying such Acts or laws into effect, shall not apply to a Federal land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, or bank for cooperatives, or to its directors, officers, or employees.

"(c) The Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C., ch. 15), shall not be applicable in respect to the injury, disability, or death of any employee of a Federal land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, or bank for cooperatives unless such injury, disability, or death (or cause thereof) occurred before January 1, 1960.

"(d) Section 9 of the Hatch Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 1181), and the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended (5 U.S.C. 851-869), shall not be deemed to apply to a Federal land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, or bank for cooperatives, or to its directors, officers, or employees.

"(e) Each officer and employee of a Federal land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, or bank for cooperatives who, on December 31, 1959, is within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended (5 U.S.C., supp. IV, ch. 30), shall continue so during his continuance as an officer or employee of any such banks without break in continuity of service. Any other officer or employee of such banks and any other person entering upon employment with any such banks after December 31, 1959, shall not be covered under the civil service retirement system by reason of such employment, except that (1) a person who, on December 31, 1959, is within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, and thereafter becomes an officer or employee of any such banks without break in continuity of service shall continue under the civil service retirement system during his continuance as an officer or employee of any such banks without break

in continuity of service and (2) a person who has been within the purview of said Act as an officer or employee of such banks and, after a break in such employment, again becomes an officer or employee of any such banks may elect to continue under the civil service retirement system during his continuance as such officer or employee by so notifying the Civil Service Commission in writing within thirty days after such reemployment.

"(f) Each Federal land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, and bank for cooperatives shall contribute to the civil service retirement and disability fund, for each fiscal year after June 30, 1960, a sum as provided by section 4(a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2254(a)), except that such sums shall be determined by applying to the total basic salaries (as defined in that Act) paid to the employees of said banks who are covered by that Act, the per centum rate determined annually by the United States Civil Service Commission to be the excess of the total normal cost per centum rate of the civil service retirement system over the employee deduction rate specified in such section 4(a). Each bank shall also pay into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts such portion of the cost of administration of the fund as is determined by the United States Civil Service Commission to be attributable to its employees.

"(g) Any Federal land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, or bank for cooperatives may, subject to the approval of the Farm Credit Administration, establish a retirement system for its officers and employees either separately or jointly with any other corporation under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. In determining eligibility for or the amount of any benefit under any such retirement system, there shall not be taken into account any service which is creditable under the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, but service which constitutes employment as defined in section 210(a) of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., supp. IV, 410(a)), may be so taken into account notwithstanding section 115 of the Social Security Amendments of 1954 (42 U.S.C., supp. IV, 410, note) or any other provision of law.

"(h) Subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section shall apply to the Central Bank for Cooperatives and its personnel and the board of directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives shall have all the authority and responsibility with respect to personnel of such central bank as is vested in the farm credit board of a district or the board of directors of a district bank for cooperatives with respect to personnel of any such district bank under subsection (a)(1) of this section."

"SEC. 202. (a) Section 210(a)(6)(B)(ii) of title II of the Social Security Act, as amended (26 U.S.C., supp. IV, 3121(b)(6)(B)(ii)), and section 3121(b)(6)(B)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended (26 U.S.C., supp. IV, 3121(b)(6)(B)(ii)), are each amended by inserting 'a Federal land bank, a Federal intermediate credit bank, a bank for cooperatives,' immediately before the words 'a national farm loan association' therein.

"(b) Section 2680 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection: '(n) Any claim arising from the activities of a Federal land bank, a Federal intermediate credit bank, or a bank for cooperatives.'

"(c) Section 102(b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended (5 U.S.C. 902(b)), is amended by striking out 'and' immediately preceding '(6)' therein and by inserting before the period at the end thereof "; and (7) officers and employ-

ees of a Federal land bank, a Federal intermediate credit bank, or a bank for cooperatives'.

"(d) Section 303 of the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Act (5 U.S.C., supp. IV, 2122) is amended by inserting within the parentheses after the words 'the Tennessee Valley Authority' the words 'or the Central Bank for Cooperatives'.

"(e) Section 205(e) of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, as added by section 4(b) of the Act of July 2, 1953 (5 U.S.C., supp. IV, 2064(e)), and section 1 of the Act of December 21, 1944, as amended by section 4(a) of the Act of July 2, 1953 (5 U.S.C., supp. IV, 61b), are each amended by substituting '(C), (H), or (I)' for '(C), or (H)' therein.

"SEC. 203. (a) Nothing in this title shall be deemed to amend, alter, repeal, or restrict the application of (1) section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99), relating to the prosecution of claims against the United States by former employees; (2) the Act of August 26, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 22-1, 22-2, 22-3), relating to the suspension and separation of employees for security reasons; (3) section 710(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C., app., supp. IV, 2160(e)), relating to the authority of the President to provide for an executive reserve training program; or (4) any Act of Congress the violation of which is punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both.

"(b) Any Act of Congress enacted after the effective date of this title and which states that it shall be applicable to agencies or instrumentalities of the United States or to corporations controlled or owned, in whole or in part, by the United States, or to officers and employees of the United States or such agencies or instrumentalities or corporations, shall not be applicable to a Federal land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, or bank for cooperatives, or to its directors, officers, or employees unless such Act specifically so provides by naming such banks.

"(c) This title shall become effective January 1, 1960."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

LANDS SET ASIDE FOR QUINAULT TRIBE IN WASHINGTON

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2188) to set aside certain lands in Washington for Indians of the Quinault Tribe.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That lands heretofore reserved for school purposes at Queets Village, within the Quinault Indian Reservation, State of Washington, and constituting 15.3 acres of land, more or less, in lot numbered 7, section 35, township 24 north, range 13 west, Willamette meridian, a portion of which has been subdivided into lots and partially occupied by certain Quinault Indians, and all of which is surplus to present Government needs, shall be disposed of as follows:

(a) As to lots actually occupied and improved by individual Indians on February 1, 1958, each lot shall be patented to the indi-

vidual occupants in accordance with section 10 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855, 858).

(b) All remaining lands of the said 15.3 acres shall be and the same are hereby set aside in trust for the Quinault Tribe of Indians.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the word "reserved" and insert in lieu thereof the word "purchased".

Page 1, line 8, strike out the word "partially".

Page 1, lines 9 and 10, strike out the words "and all of which is surplus to present Government needs, shall be disposed of as follows:" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and all of which are surplus to the needs of the Department of the Interior, shall, with the improvements thereon, be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:"

Page 1, line 11, through page 2, line 3, strike out all of subsection (a) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) Lots actually occupied and improved by individual Indians on February 1, 1958, shall be patented in trust to their occupants, as under sections 5 and 6 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 389), as amended (25 U.S.C. 348, 349), but such lots may nevertheless be alienated to any member of the Quinault Tribe or, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to another in which latter event they shall cease to be trust lands."

Page 2, after line 6, add a new section reading as follows:

"Sec. 2. Prior to disposition of the lands, as provided in section 1 of this Act, the Quinault Tribe of Indians shall have agreed to eliminate from their suit now pending before the Indian Claims Commission under the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049, any claim based on alleged inadequate compensation for said lands and to renounce any other claim they may have with respect thereto. Neither the lands herein authorized to be disposed of, nor the cost or value of said lands, shall be considered by way of offset under section 2 of said Act. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as an admission of liability on the part of the United States with respect to these or any other lands."

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I take this time, before we have a rollcall and before we go to lunch, to call the attention of the Speaker and the Members of the House to the fact that we have appropriated a good many dollars to the Health Department and also to the Food and Drug Administration. This you should know before you go to lunch, especially if you eat over in the House cafeteria. That in the subway I just passed a handtruck carrying raw beef over there. There was a paper over the top, but nothing on the sides to protect it from the sides of the meat—an open space about 3 to 4 feet long, 2½ feet wide.

Last week I noticed a food truck, a little truck—I do not mean a motor-truck, but a hand-pushed truck—taking food through the underground passage with nothing over the top.

Before you go to lunch, I want to let you know that that situation exists here in the Capitol itself. I am not so sure that we are in a position to try to protect public health or the health of millions abroad when we do not protect our own.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NONNAVIGABLE WATERS IN CHICAGO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7948) to declare nonnavigable a part of the west arm of the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago River, situated in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, as hereinafter described.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Whereas that part of the west arm of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River situated in the city of Chicago in the State of Illinois hereinafter more particularly described, is not being used and is not usable as a navigable stream and in its present condition is more or less a nuisance; and

Whereas the said city of Chicago owns land bordering on said portion of said stream and wishes to fill in the same. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said portion of said stream described as follows: "That part of the west arm of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, as established by the ordinance of the city of Chicago on July 17, 1911, in the southwest quarter of section 32, township 39 north, range 14 east of the third principal meridian, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, lying westerly of a straight line drawn from a point in south dock line of the said west arm 203.94 feet westerly of the point of intersection of the south dock line of the said west arm with the west dock line of the east arm of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, as established by said city of Chicago ordinance of July 17, 1911, measured along the south dock line of said west arm, thence to a point in the north dock line of the said west arm said point being 278 feet westerly of the intersection of the north dock line of the said west arm with the west dock line of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River as established by said city of Chicago ordinance of July 17, 1911, measured along the north dock line of said west arm of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, is hereby declared to be and is hereafter to be regarded as a nonnavigable body of water."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, strike out the preamble.

On page 2, line 3, strike out the words beginning with "said" down through the word "part" in line 4 and insert in lieu thereof "portion".

Page 2, strike out lines 23, 24, and 25, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of the South Branch of the Chicago River, is hereby declared to be and is hereafter to be

regarded as a nonnavigable water of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States. *Provided,* That plans for a suitable bulkhead to retain any fill to be placed in the waterway shall be submitted to and approved by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, prior to the placing of such fill."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS FOR AIRPORT FACILITIES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2183) granting the consent of Congress to interstate compact for the development or operation of airport facilities.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to each of the several States to enter into any agreement or compact, not in conflict with any law of the United States, with any other State or States for the purpose of developing or operating airport facilities. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF REFINANCING LOAN AUTHORITY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7629) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is amended (1) by striking out at the beginning of such section "Until June 30, 1959, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The" and (2) by striking out of the second sentence the words "livestock and farm equipment" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "other assets".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRESERVATION OF SULLY PLANTATION BUILDINGS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4329) to prohibit the immediate demolition of certain dwellings being acquired in connection with the Chantilly airport site, Virginia, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman who wrote the report on this bill will answer a question.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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Issued
For actions of

August 6, 1959
August 5, 1959
86th-1st, No. 132

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to extend authority for refinancing farm loans. Senate committee voted to report bills to: Establish experimental food stamp plan exempt durum wheat from allotments and quotas; revise procedures for electing ASC committeemen. House passed bill for preservation of acreage allotments histories. Sen. Williams, Delaware, criticized Federal loans to poultry producers.

SENATE

1. FARM LOANS. Passed with amendment H. R. 7629, after substituting the language of S. 1941, which extends until June 30, 1961, the authority of the Farmers' Home Administration to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts. As passed by the House the bill would have extended this authority indefinitely. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 13864-5

Sen. Williams, Del., criticized loans by "six different agencies of the Government" to poultry producers, particularly the Small Business Administration, charged that a "\$27,000 loan had been made to a top official in the Department of Agriculture" to build a commercial broiler house, and inserted a letter from the Small Business Administration defending its loans to poultry producers and a table showing such SBA loans through April 1959. pp. 13836-9

2. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D715
S. 662, with amendment, to revise the procedures relative to the selection of members and operation of State, county, and community ASC committees;
An original bill "establishing an experimental food stamp allotment program";
S. 861, to authorize State officials to enter upon Federal lands within a State, under certain conditions, for the purpose of destroying noxious plants;
S. 623, with amendment, to exempt the production of durum wheat in the Tulalake area, Calif., from the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938;
H. R. 4938, to continue the exemption of green peanuts from acreage allotments and marketing quotas.
3. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed plans: Boggs Creek, Inc.; Gilbert Run, Md.; Marsh Run, O.; Martinex Creek, Tex.; French Creek, Wash.; and Marshland, Wash. p. D715
4. ELECTRIFICATION; COOPERATIVES. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on Aug. 12 will consider S. Res. 21, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding a GAO decision relative to loans for the construction of facilities to bring electric service to persons who are not receiving central-station service; and that a subcommittee of the committee will hold hearings on Aug. 13 and 14 on S. 2014, to amend the Capper-Volstead Act so as to provide for farmer association ownership of marketing facilities by exempting such associations from the anti-trust laws. p. D715
5. FISHERIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 2398, to authorize the Interior Department to construct a fish hatchery in northwestern Pa. for stocking streams in that area (including Forest Service streams). p. D716
6. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. Res. 151, to authorize a study of transportation problems in rural areas. p. D716
7. NOMINATIONS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the nomination of Frederick H. Mueller to be Secretary of Commerce. p. 13813
8. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Sen. Anderson was included as a member of the conferees on this bill, H. R. 7978. p. 13822
9. FORESTRY; CONSERVATION. Sen. Church inserted and commended a newspaper editorial praising Sens. Murray and Mansfield for supporting measures for the conservation of our natural resources, particularly forestry. pp. 13821-2
10. ACCOUNTING; PERSONNEL. The Finance Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2282, to provide that no department or agency shall accept compensation from any State or Territory for services rendered in withholding State or Territorial income taxes from the salaries of employees of such departments or agencies and provision for the compensation of employers or employers other than the U. S. for such services shall not be regarded as subjecting the U. S. to a more burdensome requirement than is imposed upon other employers. p. D715

least, will be able to resolve their differences sufficiently to permit some positive step to be taken to reduce the burdens of an armaments race. This past year the nuclear powers temporarily stopped their tests of nuclear weapons. What might have happened, in the spirit of the resolution now before us, would have been to use the money saved on the part of the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom for international development projects. This money would only have been in the millions, but nonetheless it would have been substantial enough to make a contribution to the betterment of mankind in many parts of the world.

In closing, I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues the provision of the resolution which directs that its contents be submitted to all member governments of the United Nations. It is important to have the contents of this resolution before the United Nations when the next General Assembly convenes. At that time a major discussion of the arms control problem will take place and the interest of the United States Senate should be known to the various nations represented at the U.N. as they debate and discuss this crucial subject.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OPPOSITION TO THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, on several previous occasions I have stated my opposition to the proposed dumping of radioactive wastes in shallow, inshore waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and my support of a bill introduced by Representative CLARK W. THOMPSON, of Texas, in the House of Representatives.

Hearings have been held before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on a proposal to require that such dumping be at least 200 miles offshore and be in waters at least 1,000 fathoms deep; also that the waste be placed in containers of a type which will prevent the radioactive waste from readily escaping into the sea.

Groups of citizens, civic and conservation organizations, and city, county, and State governments have joined in opposition to the proposed licensing of the dumping in the Gulf of Mexico of radioactive waste.

I wish to call the attention of the Congress to other opposition to the present proposal to make such dumpings 29 miles from shore, rather than 200 miles or more from shore, as provided in the Thompson Act.

I request unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a resolution adopted on July 15, 1959, by

the South Texas Chamber of Commerce, at a special, called meeting in San Antonio, Tex.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION RE PROPOSAL FOR DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL IN THE GULF OF MEXICO

Whereas the South Texas Chamber of Commerce represents the commercial, agricultural, and recreational interests of 52 south Texas counties, including those counties adjacent to and extending along the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico from Brazoria to Willacy Counties; and

Whereas this organization recognizes the economic significance of the marine and wildlife resources harbored in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the bays, inlets, and tidal waters connected therewith; and

Whereas this organization is dedicated to the protection and preservation of said waters, and the marine and wildlife resources contained therein; and

Whereas the Industrial Waste Disposal Corporation has filed application to the United States Atomic Energy Commission under docket 27-9 for permission to dispose of radioactive waste material in the Gulf of Mexico: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the board of directors of the South Texas Chamber of Commerce, meeting July 15, 1959, in San Antonio, Tex. That said board of directors voted unanimously in opposition to said proposal to dump radioactive waste material in the Gulf of Mexico, based upon the premise that such disposal conceivably could: (1) Destroy the economic and recreational values of said waters through dangerous contamination; (2) create a menace to the health, welfare and rights of the people of Texas and the United States; (3) contaminate the beaches and bays, inlets and lower reaches of rivers and streams by tidal washing of radioactive waste material or radiation resulting from such material onto the beaches and into said bays, inlets and lower reaches of rivers and streams entering the Gulf of Mexico; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to U.S. Senators LYNDON B. JOHNSON and RALPH YARBOROUGH, Members of the House of Representatives from south Texas, and to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an editorial from the Victoria (Tex.) Mirror for Thursday, July 23, 1959. In connection with this editorial, I point out that the Atomic Energy Commission has agreed to hear further protests from groups along the coast, before carrying out its decision to issue a license to the Texas firm for the dumping in the Gulf of Mexico of radioactive waste.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DUMPING ATOMIC WASTE IN GULF SHOULD BE PROHIBITED BY LAW

This newspaper has carried several articles regarding the disposal of atomic waste material in our oceans and in the Gulf of Mexico and our Congressman, CLARK W. THOMPSON, has introduced a bill that would prohibit dumping this material at any point less than 200 miles from shore and in water that is at least 6,000 feet deep.

This bill, if adopted and if it could be established that there would not be repercussions from dumping this material in the Gulf of Mexico, should at least demand of

the Atomic Energy Commission that a constant analysis of the coast waters, checking for radiation, should be made regularly.

The further this subject is delved into and discussed, the more it appears there is not too much assurance that we could be safe by such a disposal process and in fact we might find ourselves with contaminated water all around us. The Atomic Energy Commission has already granted a license to a Texas company authorizing them to dump atomic waste material 150 miles out in the Gulf of Mexico, even in spite of the fact that the testimony of their own experts has shown considerable doubt about the program and its effects upon the water.

There seems to be a great deal of confusion and a lack of real knowledge on this subject and a marine scientist and consultant to the AEC, Dr. Allen Seymour, has recently testified that the currents in the Pacific Ocean carried radioactive material 3,000 miles after the atomic tests were made in 1954. This radiation was carried clear across the Pacific and he said the amount of the radioactivity was minor, however, that would certainly indicate that the material does get around and could become dangerous in larger quantities. Another prominent AEC biologist, Dr. I. E. Wallen, has also testified according to reports, that more studies should be made to accurately assess the level of radioactivity that could be absorbed in the ocean before creating detrimental conditions. This would certainly indicate, too, that the AEC does not know just what effect could or would take place.

A member of the House subcommittee, holding hearings in Washington on this matter, Representative BOB CASEY, of Houston, is reported to have called attention to the fact that the National Academy of Sciences has actually contradicted itself on the subject, after they had recommended 28 sites in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, claim to be suitable for dumping low level radioactive waste material. It would be the opinion of many people that the AEC would not be having these studies made and some of them even right here in Texas by Texas A. & M. College, if they know what the actual effects were of dumping the atomic waste materials into the Gulf of Mexico. Most people seem to think that before any dumping of this material takes place, complete studies should be made and the facts well known before any such material is placed in our Gulf of Mexico and, for that matter, any other waters.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, if the license is granted, I hope the dumpings will be made at least 200 miles offshore, and in waters at least 1,000 fathoms deep.

DANGERS OF A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BY PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I bring to the attention of the Senate an editorial entitled "Enter, Czar Nikita," written by Mr. David Lawrence, the editor of U.S. News & World Report.

In the editorial Mr. Lawrence outlines the dangers of a visit to this country by the Soviet Premier.

I agree fully with Mr. Lawrence's contentions in the editorial. As I told the press yesterday, one who plays with a rattlesnake is likely to be bitten; and when we play with Mr. Khrushchev, we are playing with a rattlesnake, in my opinion.

As Mr. Lawrence points out in his editorial:

A convict who returns to society rehabilitated in mind may or may not be received in his community as an equal. But Nikita Khrushchev would be coming to America unrepentant, arrogant, dictatorial, and without abandoning a single one of his threats to our safety.

I agree with Mr. Lawrence that Mr. Khrushchev's record of arrogance and dictatorship and the record of his country's murder of Hungarians and other nationals makes him one whom the American people should not hail when he lands on American soil.

As Mr. Lawrence so aptly puts it:

Yes; if Czar Nikita wants to come to visit our shores, the U.S. Government can only say "Welcome" in an official sense; but the American people reserve the right to say that no tyrant or murderer can ever be "welcome" in free America.

I feel we are doing the wrong thing in inviting Mr. Khrushchev to this country, because the invitation will be taken to mean, by countries behind the Iron Curtain and those now being threatened around its perimeter, that America is softening to the Soviet line.

I hope some good will come out of the exchange of visits by these leaders, but I earnestly pray that nothing that could provoke a war will happen while the two leaders are visiting each other's country.

I certainly hope the American people will give no honor to Mr. Khrushchev when he comes to America, for they should not honor one who, as much as any other Soviet leader, directed the slaughter of people behind the Iron Curtain and the violation of practically every agreement ever made between our Nation and Russia.

What we need to show Mr. Khrushchev, when he comes, is our military might. The only thing the Russian dictator or any other dictator will ever understand is military might.

I am asking that the President arrange for the mightiest armada of airplanes and military might ever shown any foreign national in our history. I think this would be the most important thing America could show Mr. Khrushchev, to convince him to leave us alone.

We can show him all the beautiful homes, television, and other advantages of American living that we want to show him, but they will have no effect whatsoever on him. Mr. Khrushchev will only be jealous of our high standards of living; and such displays will only further deepen his fear of our system. What we really need to do is display our military might to him; and I hope the leadership in the Senate and in the House will join me in bringing pressure to bear on the President, to convince him that we must display our military might to Mr. Khrushchev and to the entire world, at the time of his visit to Washington.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial entitled "Enter, Czar Nikita" written by David Lawrence, and published in the August 10, 1959, issue of U.S. News & World Report, be printed in the RECORD, together with my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ENTER, CZAR NIKITA
(By David Lawrence)

Officially the Government of the United States cannot decline to permit any member of a foreign government to come to this country for a visit as a tourist. Nor can the Government in Washington deny our own citizens the right to say what they please to any visitor, whoever he may be. Freedom of speech is the rule in America.

If, therefore, as is being widely discussed, the Soviet Premier comes to the United States, our officials will have to be courteous. But this does not require cheers of applause from the resentful among us who see in Nikita Khrushchev the man who has ordered the murder or exile of tens of thousands of men and women in Hungary, East Germany, and the other captive nations, as well as inside the Soviet Union itself.

A convict who returns to society rehabilitated in mind may or may not be received in his community as an equal. But Nikita Khrushchev would be coming to America unrepentant, arrogant, dictatorial, and without abandoning a single one of his threats to our safety.

The hope of those Americans who favor his trip is that he will become educated about this country and its economic strength as well as its spirit of peacefulness. It is optimistically assumed that, when he gets to know America better, he will lose his misconception of our purposes and will be more flexible in negotiations.

This, however, is a fallacious theory. The leopard doesn't change his spots when he emerges from the jungle. Khrushchev is just another Hitler. He has gotten to be boss of the Soviet Union by trampling over his opposition and by distorting truth. He has threatened to "bury the people of the United States under an avalanche of atomic missiles. He has issued an ultimatum to force us out of West Berlin. He has instructed his Foreign Minister to make no agreement at Geneva that substantially alters his previous position. He wants no reunification of Germany. He insists that our troops withdraw altogether from Europe and that we give up our plane and missile bases there.

Some misguided Westerners think there is logic in his demands—that we ought not to encircle the Soviet Empire. But they forget that, once our forces withdraw from bases overseas, we cannot instantly get them back, whereas it would take the Soviets just a few hours to send their troops and planes to conquer Germany, France, and Britain.

It is imperative that the United States and its allies maintain their psychological as well as their military position. To yield to Khrushchev means discouragement to the peoples of the captive countries and, indeed to the hopes of freedom-seeking peoples everywhere.

Why should we yield? To make money out of trade? Khrushchev thinks we are addicted to materialism and that the businessmen of the West place the pursuit of money above all else.

But the Soviet leader is mistaken. While the allies in the 1930's did allow trade in strategic materials to go on almost to the time of Hitler's attack in September 1939 we shall not make that same error again.

Things have not changed too much with respect to autocratic rule in Russia over the years. In 1951 there was published a translation of a book originally written in 1839 by the Marquis de Custine entitled "Journey for Our Time." It is a journal of his travels in Russia 120 years ago. Walter Bedell Smith, former American Ambassador to Moscow, in an introduction says:

"A change in nomenclature has not altered the character of Russia's rulers or of its institutions. Whether it is Stalin or the Czar, it is still 'the little father' of the Russian people and it is still merciless despotism. * * *

"The privileged class is today as remote from the mass of citizens as was Nicholas' court. The rank and position of the individual derives from the new Soviet 'czar' as surely as it did in the days of Nicholas I or in the days of Peter the Great. The ruler continues to be the most powerful and least accessible of all the world's sovereigns. * * *

"But like his czarist predecessors, he is omnipresent, dominating the lives and thoughts of his subjects in every city, village, and hamlet across one-sixth of the world's surface. In Custine's words: 'All must strive scrupulously to obey the thought of the sovereign; his mind alone determines the destiny of all.'"

Essentially, there is little difference between the Russian Czars of yesteryear and the Soviet "Premier" of today. Czar Nikita's rule is just as absolute. The people live under a reign of terror, and there is no limit to his tenure. He is the Czar of all the Russias—the Soviet Empire. This now includes the neighboring countries in Eastern Europe, which are kept in a state of subjugation by the presence of Soviet troops.

Yes; if Czar Nikita wants to come to visit our shores, the U.S. Government can only say, "Welcome," in an official sense, but the American people reserve the right to say that no tyrant or murderer can ever be "welcome" in free America.

PERMANENT AUTHORITY FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO MAKE LOANS UNDER BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives in regard to House bill 7629.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair) laid before the Senate the bill (H.R. 7629) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, by direction of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I ask unanimous consent that the bill now be taken up by the Senate, for action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the request of the Senator from Florida. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, by direction of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I offer an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause of House bill 7629 and substitute in lieu thereof the substance of the Senate bill on the same subject, S. 941, which passed the Senate some time ago.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, may I ask if this matter has been cleared?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from New York this action was unanimously recommended by both Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to assure the Senator from New York I have just conferred on this matter with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] this morning presided over our meeting. All are agreeable to this action.

Mr. KEATING. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959" and inserting "June 30, 1961."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the bill, as amended, be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 7629) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act to extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for 2 years."

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. MUNDT conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE CURRENT STEEL STRIKE

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I am happy to join the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] in sponsoring Senate Concurrent Resolution 69. I commend him for submitting the resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President take certain actions in the national security and welfare to settle the current steel strike.

The resolution calls for the President to use his prestige and influence, to meet with the principals involved, and if a settlement is not effected by an early date set by him, to appoint an impartial board to bring the facts before the public and submit recommendations for the settlement of the dispute in a way which will best serve the national interest and be fair and equitable to both parties.

I have introduced a measure which would establish a basis for fact-finding procedures to protect the public interest in circumstances such as now exist in the steel industry.

A similar measure was also introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative HENRY REUSS, of Wisconsin.

Hearings have been held on it in that body.

I had hoped hearings could be held in the Senate committee, and perhaps a bill reported and passed during this session, but I find, to my chagrin, the administration is firmly opposed to the Clark-Reuss measure, as it indeed seems to be opposed to the somewhat more stringent measures sponsored by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and other members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Accordingly, it seems to me in these last days of the session we had better take what we can get. For that reason I am happy to cosponsor the resolution of the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON].

Mr. President, the steel strike has already caused widespread unemployment, reduced national production, and resulted in great financial loss to steelworkers, steel companies, and related industries. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as of July 28, 147,800 steelworkers were directly involved in the strike, and accordingly they are not presently at work, and are therefore unemployed. This number is added to an unemployment roll of approximately 350,000 Pennsylvanians—a very substantial percentage of our labor force. It makes conditions in our already chronically depressed areas very much more difficult.

Workers who are indirectly involved by the strike total about 27,000 Pennsylvanians. The Federal Government is, of course, sustaining a heavy loss of much needed revenues.

Accordingly, I urge early adoption of the resolution of the junior Senator from Missouri, and I urge positive action by the administration.

Mr. President, it is not enough merely to ask the Secretary of Labor to conduct a one-man factfinding investigation and to issue statements from the White House calling upon the parties to behave, to get together, and to stop the strike. Such efforts will not bring results. We have to have something considerably more effective.

I suggest it may well be that the mood of the Congress is such that the resolution of the junior Senator from Missouri can be favorably reported and passed. I hope it will be, because in no other way can the full force of public opinion be brought to bear to facilitate an early and equitable settlement of this dispute; and, Mr. President, after all, that is the objective which we all seek.

Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S RUSSIAN TRIP

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief effort to place into perspective the Nixon trip to Russia and to the Eisenhower-Khrushchev agreements for conference. A great deal of praise has been heaped upon the Vice President in this Chamber during recent days, some of it, to my way of thinking,

extravagant. Yet, at the same time, I would be the first to admit that the Vice President has conducted himself with dignity in Russia; that he has forcefully and publicly stated the American case. One has no reason to think that he did not do equally well in his private conversation with Mr. Khrushchev. His visit to Poland has been an obvious success.

The Vice President seems to have been met with friendly gestures by the people both of Russia and Poland, and I for one would not want to take any credit away from him for what is clearly a successful effort. And yet I think we should put all this in perspective.

One of the very best of our political reporters in America, in my judgment, is Mr. James Reston, of the New York Times. He was in Russia with Mr. Nixon, and he wrote a series of articles which, in my judgment, should be called to the attention of all Senators and all those who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I turn first to an article which appeared in the New York Times of August 1, and was entitled "Survey on Nixon Trip."

I ask unanimous consent that the article may appear in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 1, 1959]
SURVEY ON NIXON TRIP: REPORTERS FEEL TOUR HAS BEEN SUCCESS, FAVOR EISENHOWER-KHRUSHCHEV TALKS

(By James Reston)

Moscow, July 31.—A survey of the reporters traveling in the Soviet Union with Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON indicated almost unanimous agreement today on these points:

The Vice President's mission has been a success. It has not resulted in any change in Soviet policy, but it has served U.S. interests well and enhanced Mr. Nixon's chances of nomination for the 1960 Republican presidential nomination.

Despite all the difficulties a meeting between President Eisenhower and Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev is a gamble that should be taken. Most of the correspondents thought the meeting should be held in the United States.

The Soviet Union is less advanced industrially than the correspondents thought, though most of them made the point that they had not been shown the men and the facilities that made possible the Soviet success in rocketry and atomic energy.

The Soviet people are more friendly to the United States, better fed, better and more colorfully clothed than the visitors expected them to be.

SURVEY HELD ON PLANES

The survey was conducted among the more than 50 reporters traveling in 2 Soviet jetplanes this afternoon between Sverdlovsk and Moscow on the last leg of the Vice President's 5,000-mile trip to Leningrad, Siberia, and the Urals.

They were asked whether they had modified their views as a result of their visit to the Soviet Union, what they thought of Soviet technical skills as a result of their trip, how they had reacted to the Soviet people and officials, how they thought Mr. Nixon had handled his mission and whether they thought it would be useful to have a meeting between the President and Premier Khrushchev.

On this last point, five correspondents said they had changed their minds about the advisability of an Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting. These five testified that they had come here thinking nothing but trouble would result from such a meeting.

They added that they were now inclined to believe that Mr. Khrushchev was probably more willing to talk openly and try to reach an accommodation, and that he was perhaps less dictatorial than any other possible Soviet Premier. Consequently, they said that on balance a meeting was probably worth a try, preferably in the United States.

One correspondent said he was leaving there even more alarmed by the combination of Mr. Khrushchev's power and erratic personality than he had been when he arrived.

William Randolph Hearst, head of the Hearst newspapers, said he thought any decision of this sort should await the final analysis of the Soviet Government's policies at the Geneva meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Conference, and three other correspondents agreed with this position.

Four correspondents, while favoring an Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting, thought the risk of demonstrations against the Soviet Premier in the United States was too great and suggested it be held in a neutral country or on the high seas.

VALUE OF MEETING CITED

But the majority felt that the main point of such a meeting should be to let Mr. Khrushchev see the United States for himself in the hope that this might correct some of his misconceptions about American society.

The reaction of the visitors to what they saw of Soviet industrial and construction activities was interesting. Most of them came here after more than a year of constant publicity about Soviet scientific and engineering skills, and after a great deal of Soviet propaganda about how the U.S.S.R. was going to surpass the United States in the production of consumer goods within a decade.

All testified to the vast potential of Soviet natural resources and to the vitality and progress of the Soviet people, but they found many things on their trip that made them think that perhaps Soviet capabilities had been overestimated in the United States in the last year and a half.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, to my mind, the key sentences in this article are as follows:

The Vice President's mission has been a success. It has not resulted in any change in Soviet policy, but it has served U.S. interests well and enhanced Mr. Nixon's chances of nomination for the 1960 Republican presidential nomination.

This article I think helps us to realize that perhaps the most valuable part of Mr. Nixon's trip was the education which Mr. Nixon himself received as a result of having met with Russian officials and having had an opportunity to travel widely in that country and to allay a number of misconceptions about Russia, its power, its strength, the character of its people, their attitude toward ourselves, which, in my judgment, the Vice President had when he left this country. Therefore, I say that this is all to the good.

Mr. Nixon is a successful politician. All of us in this body are at least to some extent successful politicians or we would not have arrived in this body. So it is in no invidious sense that I say that naturally as a politician Mr. Nixon was not unaware of the fact that a successful trip to Russia would enormously enhance his chances of obtaining the Re-

publican nomination and perhaps his chances of being elected President. I do not blame him a bit for taking that into account, but I do think it is important that we should all realize that this was one of the primary reasons for the visit. There were other reasons, too, but let us appreciate that what has been going on has been primarily the education of Mr. Nixon, his fine conduct under difficult circumstances, and perhaps most important of all the enhancement of his chances for the Republican nomination.

Another article written by Mr. Reston entitled "Nixon's Other Mission: His Personal Encounter With People May Be the Enduring Gain of His Visit," emphasizes what I have just said, and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that this article may appear in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, July 31, 1959]

NIXON'S OTHER MISSION: HIS PERSONAL ENCOUNTER WITH PEOPLE MAY BE THE ENDURING GAIN OF HIS VISIT

(By James Reston)

PERVOURALSKE, U.S.S.R., JULY 30.—When Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON was bumping along a rough, dusty road between here and Sverdlovsk this morning, he came suddenly on a small crowd gathered on a sunny hillside before a solitary stone memorial resembling a miniature Washington Monument.

"This," explained his interpreter, "is the dividing line between European and Asiatic Russia." On the hillside were faces from the two continents: old men in their best clothes, magnificent old women in white headcloths, young and middle-aged husbands and wives, some Nordic blond and blue-eyed, some dark and Asiatic, with shy and lovely children at their side.

The Nixon caravan stopped. Solemn young women moved through the crowd of visitors with trays of Soviet champagne and chocolates. A severe, square young official welcomed the guests from overseas. After a brief response from the Vice President the caravan moved on.

SIMPLE INCIDENTS STAND OUT

Mr. NIXON is not likely to forget this charming incident. In fact, the enduring things about his visit to the Soviet Union are not likely to be the big splashy newsworthy events, the rather obvious aggressive and dutiful official questioners in the crowds, or even Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in one of his calculated tantrums, but rather the simple, natural things Mr. Nixon has seen along the way.

The Vice President has really had two missions to the Soviet Union, one to the Government and one to a limited number of people in widely dispersed areas. There is no evidence that he has affected Soviet policy, despite efforts by his spokesmen to give this impression.

The Soviet officials have kept their promises to him to let him talk and to publish his statements. They have also tried to undermine his statements when they were published. They are operating on the assumption that he might be President of the United States, and therefore they have been careful not to offend him.

Yet they have been careful also to see that he was heckled and that his arguments were answered in the monolithic Soviet press.

That is the main point: On a government-to-government level the mission has been a standoff. But in personal terms, which, alas, are not very important these days, his experience has been quite different.

He has seen, or at least has had an opportunity to see, a number of very poignant things.

The look of wonder and then of joy in the faces of the crowd in the closed Siberian city of Novosibirsk at the sight of strangers from beyond the prairie horizon.

The surprise and inexpressible gratitude of an old peasant woman at the Asiatic-European boundary this morning upon seeing a picture of her grandson taken only a minute before by one of the Vice President's aids.

The evidence of immense natural resources in Siberia and of human vitality, pride, and yearning, all working for a better life.

The sight of prairies reaching to the horizon and big skies, and log cabin villages right out of Lincoln country, complete with picket fences crying for Tom Sawyer, and swimming holes populated by swarms of naked Huckleberry Finn youngsters.

No one in the Vice President's party thinks any of this is very important, and yet the scenes Mr. Nixon saw today ring a bell somewhere in the American mind. They were right out of the romantic agrarian tradition that our urban, industrial society has left behind but which it still glorifies.

Mr. Nixon reacted almost unconsciously today to this similarity between the 19th-century United States and the modern Soviet Union.

Everywhere he went, almost by ritual, the local officials gathered in the townhall, served bubbly water and pop on tables covered with green baize, and explained with patient pride what their city had been at the time of the Soviet revolution in 1917, and what it was today, and particularly what it was going to be in the future.

No U.S. Chamber of Commerce ever followed the "bigger and better" tradition of local pride more faithfully. The Vice President, responded to this by recalling his humble beginning in the United States West cataloging the similarities between the two continental countries.

ENERGY NOTICED EVERYWHERE

He talked about the "wonderful" building program going on in every city he had seen and the feeling of energy everywhere. He was partly right and partly wrong.

The building is going on all right, but it is quickly and poorly constructed by unskilled workers with inferior materials. But he was right in saying there is energy and movement.

The Russians are dreaming dreams of glory. The dominant sounds here are of puffing trains laboring and hooting in the night and politicians planning and boasting by day.

This is something all American visitors here respect. Their meetings with the Soviet Government officials begin in argument and end in frustration. But their visits among the Soviet people are hopeful and even wistful experiences.

Mr. CLARK. The key sentences in this article, Mr. President, are:

The Vice President has really had two missions to the Soviet Union, one to the Government and one to a limited number of people in widely dispersed areas. There is no evidence that he has affected Soviet policy, despite efforts by his spokesmen to give this impression.

And again:

On a government-to-government level the mission has been a standoff. But in personal terms, which, alas, are not very important these days, his experience has been quite different.

Then the article goes on to point out a number of facts about the Russian economy, the organization of Russian life, the attitude of the Russian people,

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of August 10, 1959
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HIGHLIGHTS: House received USDA proposed bill to provide additional Public Law 313 positions. Rep. Smith, Iowa, criticized proposed USDA purchase of lard.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Received from this Department a proposed Bill to amend the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 so as to provide to this Department 41 additional scientific or professional positions subject to the provisions of Public Law 313, 80th Congress, at salaries not to exceed \$19,000; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 14072
2. FARM LOANS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7629, to extend the authority of the Farmers' Home Administration to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 14047
3. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 8575, which includes provisions for the use of foreign currencies under Public Law 480 for foreign military housing construction (pp. 14051-47). This Bill had been reported without amendment by the Appropriations Committee, on Aug. 7, during adjournment (H. Rept. 811) (p. 14072)
4. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 7453. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 14031
5. CASEIN IMPORTS. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7456, to extend for three years the suspension of duty on imports of casein (H. Rept. 823). p. 14072

6. LANDS. The "Daily Digest" states that on Thurs., Aug. 6, the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1453, to authorize this Department to sell a tract of Forest Service land to Keosauqua, Iowa, and S. 669, to authorize this Department to convey a tract of Forest Service land to a church in Henderson, Tenn. p. D737
7. HOGS; LARD. Rep. Smith, Iowa, stated that it had "been called to my attention that the Secretary of Agriculture now proposes to spend money to buy lard to boost sagging hog prices instead of buying meat products," and criticized the proposed purchase of lard instead of meat products, stating that "This is another example of spending money in such a way that we receive the least possible benefit for money spent." p. 14016
8. RESEARCH. Received from the Committee on Science and Astronautics a "Report on CBR (Chemical, Biological and Radiological Warfare)." p. 14072
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Baldwin objected to a unanimous consent request of Rep. Davis, Tenn., for consideration of S. 2471, to amend H. R. 3460 so as to delete a provision which would bar commitment for any TVA power construction until a proposal for such construction had been before Congress for 90 days without modifying action by concurrent resolution. pp. 14014-5
10. WATER RESOURCES; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Utt inserted a statement by Under Secretary of the Interior Bennett favoring the joint development of the water power resources of the Trinity River Division, Central Valley Project, Calif., by the U. S. and the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. pp. 14069-70
11. SCIENTIFIC AWARDS. The Science and Astronautics Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6288, to establish a National Order of Science to provide recognition for individuals who make outstanding contributions in science and engineering (H. Rept. 824). p. 14072
12. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Dingell criticized the trend toward higher interest rates. p. 14049
13. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bailey and others criticized our foreign trade policies and increasing imports as harmful to U. S. industries, and Rep. Bailey inserted articles discussing the effects of imports on U. S. products, including food and farm equipment. pp. 14050-6

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. FARM PROGRAM; COOPERATIVES. Rep. Cannon inserted an article, "U. S. Chamber Recommends Farm Disaster," criticizing the U. S. Chamber of Commerce recommendation of elimination of price supports, and inserted two letters, one of which supported tax exemption for farm cooperatives. pp. A6838-9
Extension of remarks of Rep. Cooley criticizing the Russian farm system, praising family farms stating "bigness did not produce efficiency ... under the feudal system, where freedom and identity of the individual and the family were lost in the very size of the estates," and noting the "failure of collectivism ... in Russia." He inserted an article, "Farmer Khrushchev: He Had Better Luck in Space Race than with Milk and Meat --- Russia's Harvests Grow but Still Trail U. S. Output -- Distribution is a Problem -- Tips on His Trip to United States." pp. A6851-2
Extension of remarks of Rep. Carter stating that "the disillusionment and frustration of the farmer ... caused by a Department of Agriculture which, while insisting it is helping him, has merely confused him by failure to act in his

vised by the Air Force that, upon re-examination of its own minimum standards of recreational facilities for Air Force bases, no squash courts and no indoor swimming pools are to be requested for Bong Air Force Base. I am gratified that the Air Force has reached this decision. It is, I believe, a break for the taxpayers, while still preserving sound recreational policies for Air Force bases, since the ordinary and usual recreational facilities are still included in the Bong plans, such as a base theater, multipurpose gymnasium, recreational workshop and bowling alley.

I am sure that the members of the Sheppard subcommittee, and of the full Committee on Appropriations, agree with me that we want to make service in our Armed Forces attractive to Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel and their families. We want them to have decent pay, decent housing, decent recreational facilities—but we also insist on putting first things first, and drawing the line firmly against the frills and extravagances that sometimes creep into military construction plans.

This message is well set forth in the committee report on H.R. 8575. The committee states that it has approved \$16 million for continuing construction on Bong Air Force Base, a reduction of \$4,838,000 in the estimates. The report then states:

These funds are to be obligated in strict accord with the priority set forth in the budget program and with emphasis upon the construction of operational facilities.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Air Force and the Congress understand one another with regard to Bong Air Force Base. I am confident that the Military Construction Subcommittee will continue to keep a sharp eye out for any unusual fund requests there, or anywhere else for that matter. And again, I thank the subcommittee for its courteous attention to my testimony in this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KILDAY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8575) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

LOANS UNDER THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 7629) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, GRANT, HOEVEN, and DAGUE.

IMPENDING VISIT OF PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, Premier Khrushchev, boss man of Red Russia, who recently threatened to bury us, has been invited to be a guest at the White House, beginning September 15, and to be followed by a tour of our country.

Fix that date in your memories. For that shameful and abject event marks the open acknowledgment of the retreat that started at Geneva. Between the appeasement prodding of Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain, and the blackmailing strategy of Khrushchev, we have abandoned our friends in the captive nations; have placed our principles in cold storage; have granted the Communists a propaganda victory of startling magnitude; and have surrendered to the wishful thinking that could lead to disaster.

How Khrushchev must be emboldened by our weakness of spirit. How he must be laughing at our gullibility.

"But it was the only thing we could think of to ease the Berlin crisis," says the administration. "And besides, when Khrushchev sees our standard of living, our industrial might, and our military installations, we hope that he will be impressed and will give up his designs to bury us." How pathetic and dangerous

it sounds, and so reminiscent of the tragic blunders of another era.

John Foster Dulles is hardly cold in his grave before the administration reaches for the umbrella of appeasement.

The manner in which this invitation was secretly maneuvered, reveals the administration's fear that the American people would not respond kindly to it. First it was Mikoyan and Kozlov over here and the American governors and then Nixon over there for the precedents that were supposed to justify the switch visits of Premier Khrushchev and President Eisenhower. Blurring the essential differences. Trying to make it appear that because the downtrodden Russian people greeted representatives from the free world, the American people must therefore welcome the dictator who is determined to subjugate them and to destroy their free institutions.

The abruptness with which this invitation was announced to the world, and without prior consideration of the opinions of the American people, was calculated to confront us with a fait accompli. The administration has its fingers crossed, hoping that we will be stunned into mute acceptance of this shameful adventure in expediency. With its propaganda resources, it is attempting to prove that black is white, but in doing so it seriously underestimates the character and the independent thinking of the American people.

The largest security cordon in our history will be required to protect the unwelcome guest.

Why is he being forced on the American people by their own President? Why does not Khrushchev cancel his visit before it is too late? We urge the American people not to harm one hair on Khrushchev's head. If he does insist on coming, we hope that his own guards will "bring him back alive" to the Kremlin before some refugee whose loved ones were murdered or tortured by Khrushchev's gang, is tempted to take a pot shot at him.

Why—why did the administration invite this risk? We fervently hope that no bodily harm is suffered by Khrushchev while he is in the United States. We implore him not to come, for his own personal safety.

At the same time we warn him that the American people will not take this insult to their self-respect, this insolent disregard of every principle they believe in, like the voiceless victims behind the Iron Curtain. We are a free people. We have certain constitutional rights, and among these are the right "peaceably to assemble," "freedom of speech," the right "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Our grievance is that the administration will desecrate the White House by entertaining the "murderer of millions," and will forcibly impose on the American people by asking them to be nice to the Red czar who threatens their lives, their liberties, and their faith.

The administration has made its unfortunate move. Now it is time for the people to repudiate it.

I call upon all individuals and groups in the United States that cherish the

principles for which our Nation stands, who believe in God, who firmly oppose communism because it is the sworn enemy of human dignity and human freedom, to write their Senators and Representatives requesting support of the resolution that will express the opposition of Congress to this visit.

I also ask them to write to the Russian Ambassador at Washington asking Khrushchev to stay home.

And, in the meantime, I urge them to organize peaceful picketing in every city where Khrushchev appears, in the event he is thrust upon us. Let him see how we feel about it. Let him be greeted by empty streets, or backs that are turned upon him, or by parades of hearses representing the nations and the peoples that he has "Khrush-ed."

Let there be memorial services in every church for the captive peoples.

Let us express by every legitimate means our friendship for the Russian people and our contempt for the Communist despot who rules them with an iron hand.

Let every free American display his flag at half mast, in mourning for the national honor that has been surrendered by our Government.

We have 1 month to write, to organize, and to stage a massive but orderly protest.

Start now. Speak up, America.

HOME RULE LEGISLATION FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today filed a resolution on my home rule bill—H.R. 4633—to bring home rule legislation before the House for a vote. This petition permits 2 days of debate and specifically allows opponents of the legislation to offer all the amendments they may wish in the form of a substitute bill. It provides, so far as I can learn, the most liberal rule of any discharge petition of recent years.

I should like to explain briefly why this action is being taken. As most Members of the House know, an earlier petition was filed several weeks ago. A number of Members of this House who are opposed to any restoration of local self-government to Washington objected to the terms of that petition. We are acting now, therefore, to meet any reasonable objection they can have and to demonstrate our own earnest desire to be fair and moderate on this issue.

The opponents of home rule have, for many years, blocked every effort to bring legislation before the House by the usual committee procedure. They have refused even to begin hearings until after steps were taken to discharge the committee. The record of past years, the conduct of the present hearings, and their own statements make it clear that they are determined not to permit a home rule bill to be reported from the committee.

Mr. Speaker, we understand and respect the position of these Members who

feel they must refuse to permit a bill to come before the House from committee. But we appeal to them, in the name of fair play, to give equal respect to our position. We have exhausted every effort to get action through the committee. We have offered them a moderate bill, a reasonable middle ground between both extremes on this issue. We now offer them a petition with an extremely liberal rule.

In spite of their determination to prevent House consideration of home rule we offer opponents of this legislation the fullest opportunity to take their case to the House and settle the issue by fair vote, after fair debate. We challenge them to permit the House to hear both sides and make its own decision.

We welcome this clearcut choice. We are content to leave the decision where it belongs—with the Members of the House. We hope that opponents, too, will at long last have the courage to rest their case with the House.

Of the three long-delayed actions, Alaska and Hawaii have now both been granted statehood. There is still time, before we adjourn, to take the obvious third step. Let us act now to resolve the deadlock, discharge this legislation, and add one more notable achievement to the record of this Congress.

STEEL MANAGEMENT LOCKOUT

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the following is a copy of a telegram Mayor George Chacharis, of Gary, Ind., sent to President Eisenhower last Thursday, August 6.

The city of Gary, as well as the Calumet region of Indiana, with its three major steel mills is tied up in an industrial lockout inflicted by the management of big steel. Thousands of families are today suffering from this inexcusable industrial tieup. The mayor's telegrams speaks for itself:

AUGUST 6, 1959.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
President of the United States of America,
The White House, Washington, D.C.:

Your invitation to Russia's Premier Khrushchev to visit our country prompts my urging you to act quickly to the end that a just and equitable settlement be granted the steelworkers of our Nation.

Khrushchev's visit will focus the attention of the entire world on our every act. The worst thing that could happen to the United States and the free world is to have Premier Khrushchev tour this country with our entire basic steel industry shut down.

I urge you not to wait until the last minute to attempt this settlement. Such an act would only lend strength to the propaganda forces of the Communists who seek to belittle or destroy us.

Further, for you to use the Taft-Hartley law would only enhance Khrushchev's propaganda machine.

As mayor of Gary, Ind., and as a former employee of the United States Steel Corp., may I say in all truth that steelworkers have earned the right to a just and equitable settlement.

The recently released profit sheets of the United States Steel Corp., and other steel

companies bear this out beyond a shadow of a doubt.

The use of your good office to end this crippling blow to our economy and our democratic way of life must now, I firmly believe, be renewed in greater intensity.

GEORGE CHACHARIS,
Mayor, City of Gary, Ind.

During the past week the United States Chamber of Commerce and its underground political subsidiary, the National Association of Manufacturers, have been flooding Congressmen with telegrams, letters, postal cards, and telephone calls urging and in some cases demanding that we enact antilabor legislation. One of the leading financial angles of both these reactionary organizations is the steel monopoly.

In yesterday's Washington Post, a full page advertisement revealed the fabulous and fantastic profits of major steel companies and their officials. This advertisement by the United Steelworkers of America revealed that United States Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, National, and eight other steel companies made a profit in the first half of 1959—after taxes—the sum of \$694,600,000 compared to a profit of \$287 million—after taxes—in the first half of 1958.

During the years from 1947 through 1958, the steel industry operated at 87.1 percent of capacity. During the first 6 months of 1959, the steel industry operated at 87.8 percent of capacity. This proves that these fantastic high profits of 1959 were made at normal operations.

Fortunately, the Federal law required these facts to be revealed to the public. In 2 years the steel industry has reduced its workers by 37,554. Profits per ton of steel have increased almost \$27 since 1947. United States Steel increased its prices 23 times since World War II.

NINETEEN OUT OF TWENTY-TWO STEEL EXECUTIVES

Through the stock option "cover up" about 20 high steel executives reap profits in the millions without risking \$1 investment risk. After World War I, communistic agitators have infiltrated most of the steel unions in the country. If it had not been for the great work of Phil Murray, Dave McDonald, and their fellow steel union officials, today the steel barons would be at a meeting with Soviet henchmen instead of American labor leaders.

The American public is fast realizing that the present steel tieup is a management lockout instead of a workers strike. The public is also realizing that since negotiations started months ago, steel management has been adamant and have not collective bargained in good faith at any time during this period.

Thousands of steelworkers are today in a dire economic condition. The steel barons have this year demonstrated the reason for Khrushchev repeating his statement of last year in referring to capitalism, "We will bury you."

Some congressional members are today wondering if the present lockout by steel management was strategically timed to prejudice public opinion on the pending labor management legislation.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of Sept. 3, 1959
86th-1st - No. 154

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on bill to extend authority for refinancing farm loans. House committee reported bill to increase salaries of Administrative Assistant Secretaries. Rep. Breeding introduced and discussed bill to extend and expand conservation reserve program.

SENATE

- 1. CIVIL DEFENSE.** Both Houses received from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization the quarterly report of Federal contributions for the quarter ending June 30, 1959, pertaining to project applications of the States, territories, and possessions. pp. 16552, 16334
- 2. AUDIT REPORT.** Both Houses received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of the Development Loan Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958 (H. Doc. 223). pp. 16334, 16552

3. MARGARINE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment S. 2168, to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleo-margarine or margarine (S. Rept. 894). p. 16335
4. RESEARCH; SCIENCE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6059, to provide additional civilian positions for the Department of Defense for purposes of scientific research and development relating to the national defense and to improve the management of the activities of such Department (S. Rept. 882). p. 16335
5. RADIOACTIVITY. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1806, to revise the "Explosives and Combustibles" transportation chapter of the Criminal Code to include the transportation of radioactive materials and etiologic agents as an illegal act (S. Rept. 901). p. 16335
6. CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Clark inserted an article explaining that a Youth Conservation Corps established for Philadelphia youths, which program is similar to that proposed in the Youth Conservation Corps bill (S. 812) that recently passed the Senate, has been a success. pp. 16339-40
7. INTEREST RATES; INFLATION. Sen. Robertson inserted his speech stating that "continued high interest rates must be regarded as a necessary price to be paid for the failures of fiscal policy and the avoidance of inflation" (p. 16340). Sen. Clark stated that interest rates in general had risen since the President made his request to raise interest rates on Government obligations, and urged that Congress adjourn without acting on the President's proposal, stating that such refusal to act might have a psychological effect of bringing interest rates down "to a more reasonable figure." Sen. Bush and others debated the subject. pp. 16366-71
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson received consent to delay until today (Sept. 4) consideration of S. 1748, to extend Public Law 480, and stated that the Senate may be in session until late tonight considering this bill. He announced that on Sat., the calendar would be called, that on Mon., the report on the highway bill would probably be taken up and after that the Government bond interest rate increase bill and the mutual security appropriation bill would be considered. He stated that the Senate would be in session both Sat. and Mon. (Labor Day). p. 16434, 16435.

HOUSE

9. FARM LOANS. Received the conference report on H. R. 7629, to extend the authority of the Farmers' Home Administration to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts (H. Rept. 1141). As reported the bill extends this authority for 2 years, until June 30, 1961 (as was previously amended by the Senate), and retains the House language to provide that growing or recently harvested crops shall be included in computing a farmer's assets in making loans under this authority. pp. 16512, 16553
10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 1845, which as passed by the Senate provided for an increase in the salaries of certain Administrative Assistant Secretaries, including this Department, to \$19,000 per annum, and authorized the Secretary of Commerce to fix the annual rates of basic compensation of examiners-in-chief of patents, subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission (H. Rept. 1138)

EXTENSION OF REFINANCING LOAN AUTHORITY

SEPTEMBER 3, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. GRANT, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7629]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7629) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: *That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is amended (1) by striking out "June 30, 1959" and inserting "June 30, 1961" and (2) by striking out of the second sentence the words "livestock and farm equipment" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "other assets".*

That the House recede from its disagreement from the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for two years and for other purposes".

And the Senate agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
G. M. GRANT,
CHARLES B. HOEVEN,
PAUL B. DAGUE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
HERMAN E. TALMADGE,
G. D. AIKEN,
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7629) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The bill as passed by the House struck out the termination date of section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (authorizing the making of loans for refinancing of farm real estate mortgages) and made certain improvements in the language of the section to provide clearly that growing or recently harvested crops would be included in computing a farmer's assets under the provisions of the section.

The Senate amendment extended the effective date of section 17 from June 30, 1959, to June 30, 1961, and did not make the change in language which was included in the House bill.

The substitute agreed to by the conferees and herewith reported retains the improving language of the House bill relating to assets and agrees with the Senate amendment in extending the authority under the section for only 2 years.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
G. M. GRANT,
CHAS. B. HOEVEN,
PAUL B. DAGUE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

block or mass of marble, stone, alabaster, or from metal, or other material, or cast in bronze or other metal or substance, or from wax or plaster, or constructed from any material or made in any form as the professional productions of sculptors only, and the term "original", as used in this paragraph to modify the words "sculptures" and "statuary", shall be understood to include the original work or model and not more than ten castings, replicas, or reproductions made from the sculptor's original work or model, with or without a change in scale and regardless of whether or not the sculptor is alive at the time the castings, replicas, or reproductions are completed. The terms "painting", "mosaic", "drawing", "work of the free fine arts", "sketch", "sculpture", and "statuary", as used in this paragraph, shall not be understood to include any articles of utility or for industrial use, nor such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or any other mechanical process; and the terms "etchings", "engravings", and "woodcuts", "lithographs", or "prints made by other hand transfer processes", as used in this paragraph, shall be understood to include only such as are printed by hand from plates, stones, or blocks etched, drawn, or engraved with hand tools and not such as are printed from plates, stones or blocks etched, drawn, or engraved by photochemical or other mechanical processes.

"(b) Original works of the free fine arts, not provided for in subparagraph (a), subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe as to proof that the article imported represents some school, kind, or medium of the free fine arts. The term "original works of the free fine arts" as used herein shall not be understood to include any article of utility or for industrial use."

"(c) Paragraph 1809 of such Act, as amended (19 U.S.C., sec. 1201, par. 1809), is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 1809. (a) Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, sciences, agriculture, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, antiquities and artistic copies thereof in metal or other material, imported in good faith for exhibition purposes within the territorial limits of the United States by any State or by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts, science, agriculture, or education, or for a municipal corporation, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association, or for a municipal corporation, for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bond shall be given, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this paragraph within five years after the date of entry hereunder and such articles shall be subject at any time within such five-year period to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs: *Provided*, That the privileges of this subparagraph (a) shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

"(b) In connection with the entry of works of art and other articles claimed to be free of duty under this paragraph, surety on bonds may be waived in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(c) Articles entered under this paragraph may be transferred, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from an organization specified in subparagraph (a) to another such organization or temporarily to a commercial gal-

lery or other premises for exhibition and not for sale."

"(d) Paragraph 1811 of such Act, as amended (19 U.S.C., sec. 1201, par. 1811), is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 1811. (a) Works of art (except rugs and carpets made after the year 1700), collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, works in bronze, marble, terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, artistic antiquities, and objects of art of ornamental character or educational value which shall have been produced prior to the year 1830, subject to such regulations as to proof of antiquity as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Picture frames classifiable under this subparagraph may be entered at any port of entry.

"(b) Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, of all sizes, made in the year 1800 or prior year.

"(c) Ethnographic objects made in traditional aboriginal styles and made at least fifty years prior to their date of entry, subject to such regulations as to proof of antiquity as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

"(e) Paragraph 1812 of such Act, as amended (19 U.S.C., sec. 1201, par. 1812), is amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 1812. Gobelin and other hand-woven tapestries fit only for use as wall hangings, and valued at not less than \$20 per square foot."

"(f) This section shall become effective with respect to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the thirtieth day after the date of enactment of this Act."

Page 2, after line 6, insert:

"Sec. 3. (a) Paragraph 1631(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C., sec. 1201, par. 1631(a)), is further amended by inserting 'book binding or cover,' after 'book,'."

"(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the two-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and to articles covered by entries or withdrawals which have not been liquidated or the liquidation of which has not become final on such date of enactment."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. MILLS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, in the form in which it passed the House of Representatives, the purpose of H.R. 2411 was to amend paragraph 1629 of the Tariff Act of 1930, a free list provision, by adding at the end thereof a new subparagraph covering tourist literature issued by certain groups and which relates chiefly to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States. As may be recalled, the House bill passed the House of Representatives unanimously on March 23, 1959.

The Senate added two amendments to the House bill. Each of the Senate amendments is identical to separate bills on the same subject which have just recently been unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and which have already passed the House of Representatives.

First, the Senate added an amendment to provide for the temporary free entry of certain bookbindings imported for the covering of books. The language of this amendment is identical to H.R. 4576 as it passed the House of Representatives on August 18, 1959. As may be recalled, I explained on the floor at that time that H.R. 4576 would amend paragraph 1631(a) of the free list of the Tariff Act of 1930 to include therein book bindings or covers and to provide for the duty free treatment of such imports for a period of 2 years from the date of enactment of the bill. The Senate amendment which has been added to H.R. 2411 will accomplish this same purpose.

Second, the Senate added language to H.R. 2411, the purpose of which, as I understand it, is to liberalize the definition of "works of art" which may be imported duty free so as to include modern art forms and to ease restrictions on the importation of articles of educational or artistic value which are meant for exhibition and not for sale.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to point out that approximately a week ago the House passed H.R. 6249 which was introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the Honorable LEE METCALF, and which was reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means, with certain amendments. The language of the Senate amendment on this subject is identical to the language which was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means in connection with H.R. 6249, by Mr. METCALF, and which was passed by the House of Representatives on August 25, 1959.

The House committee report which accompanied H.R. 6249 explained in considerable detail the purpose of the bill, H.R. 6249, as it was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. Inasmuch as the language of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2411 is identical to the language of H.R. 6249, as reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, it is my understanding that the purpose of the Senate amendment is precisely the purpose expressed and explained in the House committee report on H.R. 6249, which I include at this point.

(Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. MILLS) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I have joined with the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to urge that the House agree to the Senate amendments to H.R. 2411. This legislation as it passed the House provided for the free importation of certain tourist literature relating to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States.

The Senate passed version of this legislation included amendments to provide for the free importation of models of inventions, works of art, to be used for exhibition purposes by States and certain societies and institutions. A further Senate amendment would allow for the temporary free entry of certain bookbindings imported for the covering of books.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my remarks on the highway bill inserted in the body of the RECORD during the debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

AMENDMENTS TO SOIL BANK ACT

(Mr. BREEDING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD at this point.)

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker I have today introduced legislation to extend the period of time during which the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into conservation reserve contracts under the soil bank program and to provide for a gradual expansion of the acreage which can be brought into the program.

Under my bill, the effective date of the program would be extended through 1965. The following goals would be established:

	<i>Acres</i>
1961-----	36,000,000
1962-----	44,000,000
1963-----	52,000,000
1964-----	60,000,000
1965-----	68,000,000

The bill also prohibits more than 50 percent of the tillable acreage of any farm from being put into the program. This will prevent situations whereby entire farming areas are removed from production, thus creating a serious condition for merchants and suppliers in small towns which serve nearby farming areas.

The bill retains the present \$5,000 limitation on the annual payments under any one contract.

I realize time is rapidly running out on the present session of Congress. However, I introduced the bill so it could be referred to the House Agriculture Committee. I hope when we return in January that this legislation can be placed high on the agenda of the committee.

It is none too soon to be giving serious thought to the future of the program. If it is continued, it should be on a scale large enough to make possible a significant reduction in production and relieve some of the overproduction which presently plagues the country.

I trust it will be possible for the Agriculture Committee to go into the problem thoroughly soon after Congress reconvenes.

EXTENSION OF REFINANCING
LOAN AUTHORITY

Mr. GRANT submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill, H.R. 7629, to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1141)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7629) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans

under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is amended (1) by striking out "June 30, 1959" and inserting "June 30, 1961" and (2) by striking out of the second sentence the words "live-stock and farm equipment" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "other assets".

That the House recede from its disagreement from the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Amend the title so as to read: "An act to extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for two years and for other purposes".

And the Senate agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
G. M. GRANT,
CHARLES B. HOEVEN,
PAUL B. DAGUE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
HERMAN E. TALMADGE,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
KARL E. MUNDT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7629) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The bill as passed by the House struck out the termination date of section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (authorizing the making of loans for refinancing of farm real estate mortgages) and made certain improvements in the language of the section to provide clearly that growing or recently harvested crops would be included in computing a farmer's assets under the provisions of the section.

The Senate amendment extended the effective date of section 17 from June 30, 1959, to June 30, 1961, and did not make the change in language which was included in the House bill.

The substitute agreed to by the conferees and herewith reported retains the improving language of the House bill relating to assets and agrees with the Senate amendment in extending the authority under the section for only two years.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
GEORGE M. GRANT,
CHARLES B. HOEVEN,
PAUL B. DAGUE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 157, I am listed as having failed to answer to my name. I was present and did answer to my name, and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

REPORTING AT ITS BEST

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, Fidel Castro is a much misunderstood and misrepresented man. William Attwood, the foreign editor of Look Magazine, has written an article about Castro in the current issue of Look. It is by far the best appraisal I have seen of Fidel Castro.

The article is political reporting at its best. Editor Attwood did a superb job of digging out his facts, and of interpreting them. I sincerely hope Castro will read, ponder and heed Mr. Attwood's conclusions.

Based on my knowledge of Castro and Cuba, I find this report to be a balanced and an honest presentation.

So far—

Attwood writes—

the situation is not as bad as some of the scare stories you read. There are still some hard-working professionals in the Cabinet. And it is certainly inaccurate to say that Cuba is virtually a Communist dictatorship. The press, through sadly lacking in courage, is free to print what it likes. There are no collective farms, no iron curtain. No one is being tortured by the secret police—as they were less than a year ago under Batista. There is no Soviet ambassador telling a puppet government what to do. And the circulation of the Communist paper, Hoy, is barely 5,000 in a nation of 6 million.

But, he goes on to point out, "you can smell a police state in the making." He believes Castro's knowledge of the outside world is woefully limited. He thinks the real tragedy of Fidel Castro is "that he could have done so much for his country had he been less impatient and less confused."

Attwood says we have no business lecturing Cubans. Castro is their problem. "Castro means well," Attwood writes, "He has good intentions." Salvation for Castro and for Cuba may well come if Castro realizes in time that his best contribution is not as the top administrator.

No one should discount Castro's great contribution to Cuba and all Latin America. He led a revolution that overthrew a cruel and greedy dictator. He did away with a police state and brought individual freedom to Cubans.

Without lecturing Castro I repeat what I have said many times publicly and to him personally: Presidential and congressional elections should be held before the end of 1960 and the exact date should be announced immediately. More than anything, his government needs an organized and legitimate opposition.

William Attwood's article is a valuable contribution to Cuban-American relations. It is gratifying to know that it will be read by millions of persons in both countries and elsewhere in a world that will, as Attwood points out, have to deal in the immediate future with other leaders like Fidel Castro.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of September 9, 1959
86th-1st, No. 159

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HIGHLIGHTS: Page 8

HOUSE

1. FARM LOANS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7629, to extend until June 30, 1961, the authority of the Farmers' Home Administration to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts. p. 17319
2. MONOPOLIES; DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Lane urged the Secretary to disapprove a proposed amendment to the Boston milk marketing orders because it "encourages monopolistic control and higher prices," stated that small dairy farmers "have been forced out of business by the big milk companies" in certain New England States, and that large distributors and cooperatives have worked toward "absolute control" over milk production and distribution since 1937. pp. 17320-1

3. INTEREST RATES. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9035, to permit the issuance of series E and H United States savings bonds at interest rates above the existing maximum, and to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to designate certain exchanges of Government securities to be made without recognition of gain or loss (p. 17318). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 17185).
4. MINERALS; LEASING. Received the conference report on S. 2181, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 so as to modify oil, gas, coal, and certain other mineral leasing requirements and conditions (H. Rept. 1174) (pp. 17318-9). The conference committee agreed to recommend acceptance of five of the six House amendments to the bill but suggested an amendment to the sixth to assure holders of leases under the Act a right to be dismissed from cancellation or forfeiture proceedings upon showing that they rightfully acquired and carried out the provisions of the leases, and a right to have their leases extended under certain conditions.
5. FOREIGN TRADE; IMPORTS. Rep. Gross charged that foreign countries "are shipping more agricultural products into this country than are being exported," contended that this contributed to the loss in farm income, and placed the blame on the Reciprocal Trade Act. p. 17288
Rep. Barrett termed the importation of Japanese textile products a "grave injustice to our working people," and stated that American industry cannot compete with countries having wage levels as low as Japan's. p. 17321
Rep. Bailey inserted several letters on the subject of whether newspapers have been giving adequate coverage to protectionists (favor high tariffs on foreign goods) in their controversy with those favoring free trade. pp. 17323-5
6. HIGHWAYS; FOREST ROADS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 8678, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1959, including amendments to authorize the Commerce Department to expend money from an emergency fund for the repair or reconstruction in disaster areas of forest highways and forest development roads and trails. Authorizes Federal participation of 100% of the cost of this emergency relief for forest roads (pp. 17288-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. FOOD CONTAMINATION. Rep. King explained his bill H. R. 9150, which he stated is "designed to create a nonpartisan commission to further investigate the entire subject of food and beverage contamination." pp. 17326-9
8. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. McGovern inserted an editorial supporting his plan "calling for slack water navigation on the Missouri River," and stating "the water can be used for power generation, irrigation and domestic purposes as well as for navigation." p. 17333
9. SMALL BUSINESS. Received from the Small Business Administration a report reflecting estimated obligations by principal activities of the Small Business Administration for the period January 1 through June 30, 1959. p. 17338
10. FOOD SURPLUSES; FOREIGN TRADE. The "Daily Digest" states that conferees on H. R. 8609, the Public Law 480 food stamp bill, will meet again today (Sept. 10) since no final agreement has yet been reached. p. D899
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the House will attempt to override the President's veto on the public works appropriation bill for 1960 (H. R. 9105) the first thing today (Sept. 10). p. 17326

tion of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments; namely:

The House adopted six amendments to S. 2181. All were intended to be perfecting amendments which would not disturb in any way the basic provisions of the bill as it came to the House. The committee of conference has agreed to recommend acceptance of five of these amendments and to recommend acceptance of the sixth with a further clarifying amendment.

The effect of the sixth amendment, as amended, is to assure to lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act and to holders of interests in such leases both a right to be dismissed from cancellation or forfeiture proceedings, now pending or hereafter initiated, upon showing that they acquired their leases or interests as bona fide purchasers and without violating any provisions of the basic act and a right to have their leases extended if rights thereunder to drill and to assign are suspended or waived during such proceedings and if it is ultimately determined that they are not in violation of any provisions of the act.

The conference committee received a suggestion, in connection with this latter amendment, that the bill be further amended to provide for suspension of rental payments during any period when drilling and assignment rights are suspended or waived. The suggestion was not accepted for two reasons: first, the parliamentary situation would not permit this to be done; second, the matter is controversial and would require careful consideration both in the two Interior and Insular Affairs Committees and in the two Houses. Retention of the rental language heretofore agreed to by both Houses requires continued payment of rent during any suspension period but provides for an equivalent rent-free period at a later date in the circumstances covered by the bill.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
WALTER ROGERS,
THOMAS G. MORRIS,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
J. ERNEST WHARTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

THE 1964 WORLD'S FAIR

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 30 seconds to make an announcement on behalf of the majority leader.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the majority leader asked me to advise the membership that the House joint resolution relating to the World's Fair in 1964 will be scheduled for consideration tomorrow under suspension of the rules.

EXTENSION OF REFINANCING LOAN AUTHORITY

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7629) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of September 3, 1959.)

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, as authorized by law, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has today made a final and comprehensive report to Congress on its activities, findings, and recommendations. As if concerned more with the publicity of its work than fulfilling its legal obligation to report to Congress its findings, advance information on this report was made available to the press a week ago and I have since been reading in the newspapers and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD excerpts of the report. My copy has been in my hands only a few hours during which time I have devoted considerable time to studying its findings and recommendations.

It was my hope that the Commission would present a fair and unbiased report, but I have found that its shocking recommendations are basically anti-South and are a throwback to the Reconstruction era. From a perusal of the 200-page abridged version of the report it is apparent that what the Commission recommends in a nutshell is a planned society—one regulated completely by the Federal Government. If followed, its suggestions would, in my opinion, create more discord in racial relations that have been strained to an explosive point as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions. I hope my colleagues from areas outside the South will study this report carefully and see for themselves that the recommendations are not generally supported by facts but are the same proposals that have been advocated repeatedly over the years by the social do-gooders. At a time when we need to remain strong and united at home to meet the grave threats to us from abroad, I urge my colleagues from the North and West to consider the cleavage in our national ranks that could result from following the course set forth by the Commission. The recommendations would require legislation extending far beyond the most intemperate court decisions. They call for Federal legislation in fields which are, by their very nature, best left to the individual States.

It is noteworthy at this point, I think, to emphasize that many of its recommendations call for new and broader powers of the Commission if its life is extended by this Congress. This is not surprising to me because it seems every time we create any new agency within

the Federal Government it immediately adopts as its prime objective a justification of its perpetuation and growth.

The Commission's report contains findings and recommendations concerning civil rights in voting, education, and housing. Especially in the fields of voting and education, the report is in general a denouncement of our pattern of segregation in the Southern States. My own State of Georgia, by implication at least, is held up to the rest of the Nation and the world as a place where minorities are treated unfairly in these particular fields. Yet when the Commission presented its budget before a House Appropriations Subcommittee, on which I have the pleasure of serving, Chairman Hannah, in answers to my questions, testified to the good relations existing in Georgia between the whites and nonwhites in the fields of voting and housing. In fact, Chairman Hannah testified that on the date of the hearings, April 30, 1959, the Commission had received only 17 complaints of all kinds from Georgia while at the same time a total of 51 had been received from New York State. This statistic is not meant as any criticism of the State of New York but is used merely for a comparison.

Beginning on page 1204 of the hearings of the Subcommittee on Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations appears the following testimony:

CONCLUSION ON HOUSING IN ATLANTA

Mr. PRESTON. Dr. Hannah, what conclusions did you reach in Atlanta about housing? (The Commission had held hearings in Atlanta.)

Mr. HANNAH. Well, sir, we concluded that there was a story in Atlanta that could well be told to the country. Of course, there is some pretty poor Negro housing in Atlanta, as there is poor housing for Negroes and white folks in other sections of the country, but the Atlanta story is a very interesting story and the progress that has been made in providing an opportunity for Negroes to acquire middle-class, and high-class housing—while it is true they are segregated in areas—they have some very fine communities. This has been a cooperative effort worked out voluntarily by the Negroes and the white people and the city leaders and the mayor and so on.

Frankly, I was surprised and pleased at what we found in the housing area in Atlanta, not because you happen to be a native of Georgia, but there is a better opportunity provided for middle-class and high-class housing for at least some of those Negroes in Atlanta than in many cities in my part of the country. (Dr. Hannah is from Michigan.)

GENERAL LACK OF REGISTERING AND VOTING PROBLEM IN GEORGIA

Mr. PRESTON. Have you found generally in the State of Georgia that the Negro population has no problem about registering and voting?

Mr. HANNAH. Well, from personal investigation, certainly in Atlanta and in many other areas that were brought into our discussions there, that is true.

I think there were some indications that perhaps there were some of the isolated rural areas where that might not be true, but I have no firsthand knowledge of that. It is my general impression the voting situation in Georgia is pretty good and getting much better.

Mr. PRESTON. In my own district there are one or two counties which have more Negro-registered voters than white.

Mr. HANNAH. The Congressman recognizes that there are many counties in the South with large populations of Negroes where there is not even one registered.

Mr. PRESTON. You would not find that to be true in Georgia.

Mr. HANNAH. That is correct.

Mr. PRESTON. Georgia is one of the most progressive States in the Union, and one of the most liberal States in the Union.

Mr. HANNAH. I believe that is right. There is a good deal of discussion about this county-unit system in Georgia, but the complaining was done by whites, not by the Negroes.

Mr. PRESTON. We have a similar system in the electoral college.

Since my exchange with Dr. Hannah during the Appropriations Subcommittee hearings did not mention educational facilities in Georgia, I would like to mention here that Georgia has just completed a statewide school building program costing more than \$200 million. Percentage-wise the Negro children profited more from these new schools than the whites. Not only is every Negro child provided equal educational opportunities in Georgia but he generally acquires this education while in classrooms more modernistic in design, newer, and more comfortable than a white child. We hope that some day we can build schools equally as modern and comfortable for our white children.

I have briefed the Commission's major recommendations and followed them by my criticism as follows:

I. VOTING

1. Recommended that the Bureau of the Census be authorized and directed to undertake, in connection with the census of 1960 or at the earliest possible time thereafter, a nationwide and territorial compilation of registration and voting statistics which shall include a count of individuals by race, color, and national origin who are registered, and a determination of the extent to which such individuals have voted since the prior decennial census.

Mr. Speaker, in the Commission's own words, this recommendation is based not on information but on a lack of information as to whether citizens are being denied the right to register and vote. Stating that there is a general deficiency of information pertinent to the phenomenon of nonvoting, the Commission makes this comment: "The lack of this kind of information presents real difficulties in any undertaking such as this Commission's." The Commission operated last fiscal year on a budget of \$777,000 to gather the very type of information that it now wants the Census Bureau to gather for it. If, during its existence, it has not uncovered evidence that citizens generally are being denied the right to vote, then the Commission should be content. The recommendation can serve no useful purpose but would lead to harassing tactics by Federal authority over the State officials who are charged with supervising the voting machinery.

2. Recommended that the Congress require that all State and territorial registration and voting records shall be public records and must be preserved for a period of 5 years,

during which time they shall be subject to public inspection, provided that all care be taken to preserve the secrecy of the ballot.

This recommendation is based on the Commission's alleged findings that lack of uniform provision for the preservation and public inspection of all records pertaining to registration and voting hampers and impedes investigation of alleged denials of the right to vote by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that our election machinery is operated in accordance with State laws and our State legislatures did not write these statutes for the convenience of a Federal agency that wants to pry into our internal affairs. I do not see that it is a proper function of our voting officials to be required under color of Federal law to provide massive records prescribed by the Civil Rights Commission.

3. Recommended that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 be amended so that it shall be a prohibition for any person or group to be denied the opportunity to register, vote, and have that vote counted in an election of a national officeholder.

This recommendation is based on the assumption that boards of registrars deny persons the right to register to vote. While the Commission held hearings in two areas where it was alleged that this occurred, the Commission failed to show that boards of registrars in any part of the country make this a general practice. Furthermore, any person denied the right to register has a redress in court.

4. Recommended that the Civil Rights Commission itself be authorized to apply directly to an appropriate U.S. district court for an order enforcing a Commission subpoena issued in cases of contumacy or refusal to obey same.

The Commission apparently is not satisfied with its advisory powers and now wants wide new authority so that it can go into court at the slightest provocation, thereby bypassing the Justice Department, which already has similar powers.

5. Recommended that the President of the United States may appoint a Federal registrar where nine or more individuals (by affidavit) allege they have been denied the right to register to vote on account of race, etc. (Special dissent by Commissioner Battle.)

I think Commissioner Battle, who dissented from the above recommendation, properly did so. He stated:

I concur in the proposition that all properly qualified American citizens should have the right to vote, but I believe the present laws are sufficient to protect that right, and I disagree with the proposal for the appointment of a Federal registrar which would place in the hands of the Federal Government a vital part of the election process so jealously guarded and carefully reserved to the States by the Founding Fathers.

II. EDUCATION

1. Recommended that Congress authorize the Commission to act as a clearinghouse on information for public-school desegregation.

Mr. Speaker, the Commission states that one of the reasons this recommendation is made is because many school districts "have been confused and frustrated by apparent inconsistencies in de-

cisions of lower Federal courts" relating to school integration. I am glad to see the Commission admit that the court decisions have caused confusion and frustration in this field, because that is what some of us here in Congress have been trying to get across all along. This Commission was not created to implement the Court decision of May 17, 1954, but it now seeks to become an arm of the Supreme Court.

2. Recommended that the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census and Department of Commerce, conduct an annual school census to show the number and race of all students enrolled in all public educational institutions in the United States. Such data would be compiled by States, by school districts, and by individual institutions of higher education within each State.

Mr. Speaker, the information which the Commission seeks with this recommendation already is available in every State educational office in the Nation.

III. HOUSING

1. Recommended that an appropriate biracial committee or commission on housing, with investigatory, mediatory, and conciliatory powers, be established in all cities and States with substantial nonwhite populations.

This recommendation is entirely unnecessary and is a further invasion of the right of local communities to make their own determinations consistent with local conditions and traditions.

2. Recommended that the President by Executive order state the constitutional objective of equal opportunity in housing. Also that the Civil Rights Commission be requested to continue to study and appraise the policies of Federal housing agencies, to prepare and propose plans to bring about the end of discrimination in all federally assisted housing and to make appropriate recommendations.

This recommendation is a clear duplication of activity already engaged in by the executive branch through its housing agencies. It would further enable one commission of the Government to superimpose its policies upon another executive agency of the Government. This recommendation illustrates how far afield the Commission has gone.

3, 4, 5, and 6. Four recommendations involve the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans' Administration, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the Public Housing Authority.

If all the Commission's recommendations in the field of housing are carried out, it would virtually deprive Southern States of the right to participate in any of the programs administered by the Federal housing agencies.

And, now, Mr. Speaker, the Commission wants to extend its life. For what good, may I ask?

What a pity that sectionalism has dulled the judgment of so many in high places.

MASSACHUSETTS DAIRY INDUSTRY

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Sept 10, 1959

SENATE

10. WHEAT. Passed as reported S. 2449, to extend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 to cover the International Wheat Agreement, 1959. The committee report states that the amendments are "purely technical, making no change in substance." p. 17433
11. FEED; DISASTER RELIEF. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2504, to authorize this Department to sell at current support prices CCC feed for livestock in emergency areas. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17396-7
12. FARM LOANS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7629, to extend for 2 years, until June 30, 1961, the authority of the Farmers' Home Administration to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts, and providing that growing or recently harvested crops shall be included in computing a farmer's assets in making loans under this authority. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 17397
13. PERSONNEL. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1845, to grant this Department 10 additional Public Law 313 positions, increase the salaries of certain Administrative Assistant Secretaries (including this Department), and revise the basic rates of compensation of certain other Government positions (see Digest 157 for a summary of the provisions of the bill). This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17399-400
Concurred in the House amendments, with additional amendments, to S. 2162, to provide a health benefits program for Federal employees. Sen. Johnston explained that the Senate amendments "make it clear that the price figures established in the bill by the House apply to the purchase of health benefits and do not include auxiliary costs in addition to sharing the cost of the health benefits purchased" and "make clear that both Government and employees will share these auxiliary costs in addition to sharing the cost of the health benefits purchased" and provides for "a Director of Retirement and Insurance." pp. 17402-7
Passed as reported H. R. 4283, to amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 so as to provide that certain officers of the executive branch of the Federal Government appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate shall be exempt from the act. pp. 17431-2
14. WATER UTILIZATION. Passed without amendment S. 1605, to grant the consent of Congress to Kan. and Nebr. to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries as they affect these States. p. 17374
15. PATENTS; PLANTS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Prouty, S. 1447, to amend Sec. 161, title 35, U. S. Code, with respect to patents for plants so as to eliminate the exclusion of tuber propagated plants from being patented. p. 17375
16. MINERALS. Passed without amendment S. 1537, to establish a national mining and minerals policy. pp. 17382-3
Agreed to H. Con. Res. 177, requesting the President to have reviews made, and to report to Congress, on the more effective use of Government programs in increasing production and employment in critically depressed mining and mineral industries affecting public and other lands. p. 17383

17. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported S. 2628, to establish a U. S. Study Commission on the Development of the Rivers, Ports, and Drainage Basins (and intervening areas) of Alaska. pp. 17384-7
18. INSPECTION SERVICES; IMPORTS. Passed with amendments H. R. 8582, to authorize the construction of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Los Indios, Tex. (a similar bill S. 2531 was indefinitely postponed) (pp. 17388-92), and H. R. 8694, to authorize the construction of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Rio Grande City, Tex. (a similar bill S. 2590 was indefinitely postponed) (p. 17392). Both these bills would affect this Department's inspection service costs regarding imports.
19. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Morse, this bill, H. R. 8385. p. 17392
20. FOREIGN AID. Passed without amendment S. 1697, to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 so as to permit, if the President finds it to be in the national interest, U. S. aid to any foreign country except Russia and Communist-held areas of the Far East. pp. 17401-2
21. APPROPRIATIONS; CLAIMS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate to pay claims for damages and a judgment rendered against the U. S. in the amount of \$323,629, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest (S.Doc. 56). p. 17342
22. INFLATION. Sen. Byrd, Va., termed inflation "our No. 1 domestic problem," and inserted two articles on the subject. pp. 17353-5
23. CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Morse inserted an article showing that Gov. Rockefeller favors youth camps for juveniles in New York and associated this position with the principle involved in S. 812, the Youth Conservation Corps bill, that has passed the Senate and is awaiting action in the House. pp. 17356-7
Sen. Randolph and others urged support in the House for the Youth Conservation Corps bill. p. 17362-3
24. FORESTRY. Sen. Moss praised the work of the Forest Service smokejumpers and others in alleviating the destructive results of the recent Montana earthquake. pp. 17359-60
25. CONGRESSIONAL RECESS. Sen. Smith urged support for her resolution to have Congress recess for a period each summer. pp. 17348-9
26. FISH AND WILDLIFE. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1575, to authorize the appropriation of \$2,565,000 to Interior to undertake continuing studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 17407
27. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 6904, to establish an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, after substituting the language of a similar bill, S. 2026, as amended. S. 2026 was indefinitely postponed. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 17408-17
28. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed with amendment H. R. 8599, to provide an additional \$75 million for the Small Business Administration's revolving fund, after substituting the language of a similar bill, S. 2612, as amended. pp. 17427-8

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I believe the amendments added by the House are rather helpful to this proposed legislation. Rather than send this bill to conference in the closing days of this session, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. The House amendments preserve the original purpose and program of S. 2504.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. MUNDT. I will be happy to explain it. May I say to the distinguished Senator from Oregon that this provides—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend. There are too many people walking about and conversing in the aisles. Senators wishing to converse will please retire to the cloakroom. Members will take their seats.

The Senator from South Dakota may continue.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the proposed legislation which I introduced on August 7 and which passed the Senate on August 26 deals with situations in rural areas where such areas are suffering from a shortage of feed supply caused by natural causes, such as presently appear in certain areas of the Midwest because of drought. However, the legislation is broad enough to include such things as flood, insect damage, or something of that kind. Under present law, in order for the farmers to be benefited under these emergency situations which develop, and are not of a sustained nature over a great many years, but occur in certain areas for a shorter period of time, farmers have had to be charged 105 percent of the price, plus carrying and handling charges.

Mr. HUMPHREY. May I ask the Senator from South Dakota, the bill as it came from the House had different language than the bill as passed by the Senate.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; in some of its provisions.

Mr. HUMPHREY. What has been proposed?

Mr. MUNDT. I moved to concur in the House amendments.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator has moved to concur in the House amendments so as to expedite action?

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct. This is a matter of an emergency nature and I would like to get it finalized before adjournment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. This bill covers some feed grain situations not only in South Dakota, but wherever there is a drought, including western Minnesota.

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct. In some areas changes made by the House would make feed grain a little bit cheaper; in some places it would make it cost a little more. The purpose is to expedite action at this time.

Dr. Harker Stanton of our Senate Agriculture Committee professional staff has supplied figures to show that in actual practice the prices paid by farmers for these emergency feeds would average out about the same whether we employ the language of the House or the Senate. In adding earthquakes and insect infes-

tation to the disasters covered by my bill the House has helped the legislation by expanding its coverage. I urge concurrence and ask for immediate passage of S. 2504, as amended.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I believe it is a good change, and I am pleased that the bill is being enacted.

I think the change is very good, and I am pleased that the bill is being acted upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota.

The motion was agreed to.

PERMANENCY OF CERTAIN LOANS BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7629) to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of September 3, 1959, p. 16512, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this is a unanimous conference report. All conferees of the Senate and the House have signed the report, and have agreed wholeheartedly upon its provisions.

This bill relates to an amendment to that section of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which relates to the refinancing of mortgage loans on real estate.

There were very small differences between the Senate language and the House language. The Senate language would have continued the provision in question for only 2 years. The measure as passed by the House provided for permanent enactment of that section. The Senate prevailed as to that portion of the matters in conference. In other words, the bill as reported from the conference is an extension for 2 years only of the refinancing provision of the act.

With respect to the other provision which was in conference, it had to do with enlarging somewhat the list of property items which can be offered as security, so as to include with other items already covered by the existing law, growing or recently harvested crops, which were not clearly included in the Senate bill. The House measure did include such new properties, and the conference report adopts that provision from the House bill.

The differences were minor. They have been adjusted.

I ask that the conference report be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE IN CONNECTION WITH FOREIGN AID FUNDS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and myself, I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment to section 113 of H.R. 8385 and ask that it be printed.

Section 113 of the so-called foreign aid bill is substantially the same language that was incorporated in the authorization bill on the House side and known as the Porter-Hardy amendment. It requires the Administrator of ICA, upon request either of a congressional committee or the Comptroller General, to give detailed information concerning the handling of ICA funds. In approving the authorization bill the President challenged the constitutionality of the Hardy amendment and in view of the many historical precedents that have been cited in support of the President's position with respect to withholding information from the Congress, the Senate Appropriations Committee struck out section 113 of the foreign aid bill and inserted in lieu thereof a provision for formal reports to the Appropriations Committee, one to be made within 60 days following the enactment of the appropriation bill and the other within 30 days after the approval of any change in the program for the current fiscal year involving \$1 million or more. While no valid objection could be raised against reports of that character, it could not be seriously argued that they are more than a nominal substitute for the type of information contemplated by the Porter-Hardy amendment.

The addition to section 113 which we are now proposing takes cognizance of the objections raised against the House amendment by the Administrator of ICA. Yet, it seeks to preserve the constitutional right of the Congress to obtain necessary and vital information from the executive branch of the Government concerning the manner in which the taxpayers' money has been spent.

Under the Constitution, the legislative branch of the Government has the exclusive power to appropriate money from the Treasury. That constitutional power, of necessity, includes the power to obtain all necessary information as to the expenditure of appropriated funds. The Constitution explicitly requires the President to give to the Congress from time to time information concerning the state of the Union, and that must embrace the fiscal condition of the Government and the disposition of its revenues. Under the Constitution, the power to execute foreign policy reposes in the President as Chief of the executive branch of the Government. In recent

years, the conflict of constitutional rights between the legislative and executive branches of the Government over the handling of appropriated funds has occurred more frequently because funds appropriated by the Congress for foreign aid have been used by the President as an instrument of foreign policy.

In recognition of the President's assertion of right to withhold information from the Congress concerning his handling of foreign policy when he thinks disclosure would not be in the public interest, our revision of section 113 provides that the Administrator of ICA can be relieved of furnishing information requested thereunder if the President certifies that in his opinion the disclosure of the information requested would be contrary to the public interest. The revised amendment also provides that the request for information shall be in writing, directed to the Administrator; and the penalty for failure to furnish the information will be the impoundment of the appropriation for the specific country or the specific project involved.

In order that Members of the Senate, before H.R. 8385 is acted on next Saturday, may know the exact language we are proposing as a substitute for section 113, I ask unanimous consent that our amendment may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment may be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 10, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

"(d) None of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to carry out any provision of chapter II, III, or IV of the Mutual Security Act of 1954," as amended, in any country, or with respect to any project or activity, after the expiration of the twenty-day period which begins on the date the General Accounting Office or any committee of the Congress, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, charged with considering legislation or appropriations for, or expenditures of, the International Cooperation Administration, has delivered to the office of the Director of the International Cooperation Administration a written request that it be furnished any document, paper, communication, audit, review, finding, recommendation, report, or other material relating to the administration of such provision by the International Cooperation Administration in such country or with respect to such project or activity, unless and until there has been furnished to the General Accounting Office, or to such Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be (1) the document, paper, communication, audit, review, finding, recommendation, report, or other material so requested, or (2) a certification by the President that he considers the disclosure of such document, paper, communication, audit, review, finding, recommendation, report, or other material to be contrary to the public interest, and has forbidden its being furnished pursuant to such request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator has explained the adjustments made in the amendment with respect to the Mutual Security Authorization Act, which I

thought was desirable, and which I was privileged to cosponsor. I am very happy that these modifications have been made. I believe that this amendment protects the executive privilege so far as foreign policy matters are concerned.

On the other hand, it gives the Congress, a coequal branch of the Government, the authority it needs in order properly to ascertain what is being done with authorized and appropriated funds.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator is correct. Whenever the President believes that foreign policy, which is under his jurisdiction, is involved, he can merely say, "It is against the public interest to give you this information." I do not believe that the President has the constitutional right to deny the Congress information as to what he does with the money we appropriate. There has been no judicial decision to that effect, and I do not know of any President who has ever claimed such a right. The question has arisen only when our foreign aid money has become involved in foreign policy.

The amendment does not mean that Congress can get everything it requests. The executive branch can mark anything "Top Secret," and I believe everybody who receives such material under those terms will honor that classification.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Indeed, it will be even more honored if it is given in a spirit of cooperation, along the lines outlined in the amendment. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I think the Senator from Virginia knows that I have taken a very active part in the Committee on Foreign Relations in pressing for the very same thing which the Senator from Virginia is standing for this afternoon. If he has no objection, I should like to join with him as a cosponsor of the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Virginia would be glad to have the Senator from Oregon enlisted as a cosponsor of the amendment.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Virginia has made what I consider to be an unanswerably sound constitutional law argument with respect to the appropriation power of the U.S. Congress. I have always defended Presidents in their right, under the Executive powers doctrine, to Executive privilege. But Executive privilege does not mean that the President can estop Congress from following the funds it appropriates. Congress has the constitutional power to follow the funds it appropriates. The fact that Congress appropriates funds does not mean that Congress has lost control of the funds. It is possible to get two constitutional rights somewhat at loggerheads.

The Senator from Virginia has recognized that. He has placed in the amendment language which makes very clear that Congress will not trespass upon the Executive privilege power of the President of the United States. But we are

saying, "If you refuse to give us the information we need as to what is happening to the funds we have appropriated, then we want you to know we are impounding those funds as of now." In other words, we are putting that condition on the appropriation.

In my judgment, it is completely compatible with our constitutional power, and it is something we should do, because the President is guilty of abusing the doctrine of Executive privilege. The doctrine of Executive privilege does not mean that the President must exercise such privilege under any and all conditions. As I said in a speech some weeks ago on this matter, even George Washington made perfectly clear, on the rare occasions when he exercised the Executive privilege, that ordinarily the President of the United States should grant Congress the information it needs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). The Senator from Oregon will suspend until the Senate is in order. Senators who wish to converse will please, please, please retire to the cloakroom. The Senator will not proceed until the Senate is in order.

The Senator from Oregon may proceed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it has been only in rare, extraordinary circumstances that Presidents in the past have denied to Congress the information which Congress has sought in regard to a program which has been followed in connection with the expenditure of funds appropriated by Congress.

I hope to have available for the Senate by Saturday a list of the precedents in respect to the exercise of executive privilege by the preceding Presidents, because I think it becomes very enlightening as to what this President has been doing in connection with doctrine in comparison with his predecessor.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2026) to establish an Advisory Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations.

INVITATION TO FRIENDLY AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONS TO CONSULT WITH INDIA

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 591, Senate Concurrent Resolution 11.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) to invite friendly and democratic nations to consult with India.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the con-

Public Law 86-332
86th Congress, H. R. 7629
September 21, 1959

AN ACT

73 STAT. 599.

To extend section 17 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for two years,
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 17 of 70 Stat. 802.
the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is amended (1) 7 USC 1006d.
by striking out "June 30, 1959" and inserting "June 30, 1961" and (2)
by striking out of the second sentence the words "livestock and farm
equipment" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "other assets".

Approved September 21, 1959.

